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To our old and new customers alike, welcome to the world of *Classical Numismatic Group* and her affiliated company *Seaby Coins*. Our operations are under the management of our two senior directors: Victor England manages the Pennsylvania office while Eric McFadden brings direction to the London office. As this issue of the *Review* is being distributed to our full mailing list, we would like to take this opportunity to give you, our readers, a little background about ourselves.



For the last nineteen years we have been quietly building a full-service numismatic company dedicated to serving the needs of our customers in the fields of ancient, world and British numismatics. When you become a customer of the firm, we hope that it is for the long term. The passion behind collecting coins manifests itself over many years. We are here to help you build your collection at reasonable prices, to supply the books that help increase your knowledge and understanding of the field, and to help you sell either individual pieces that no longer fit your collecting patterns, or when the time comes, to help you sell your entire collection.

For those of you who have never had the opportunity to visit us in Lancaster, Pennsylvania let us tell you a little about our operation here. *Classical Numismatic Group* works out of a onetime farmhouse built in the mid 1850's. This rambling three story structure served first as a private residence and later as an antique gallery during its 140 years. Now, we have every bit of spare space filled with our offices, library, new and used book inventory, and shipping department. We still have room for expansion, though, in the original brick barn behind the house.

Our Lancaster staff includes four numismatists (Barry, Kerry, Peter and Victor) who have over 120 years of combined numismatic experience. Accounting, mailing and general operations are handled by Cathy, Carol, Karen and Liz. If you are ever in the area, please give us a call and come by for a visit. In any given month we see numerous customers and dealers who are visiting or happen to find themselves in the area. From Lancaster we research and produce all of the company catalogues. With four auctions and three *Reviews* a year, it seems we are constantly in production for one project or another.

Assisting our operations in California is Dr. Larry Adams. Larry, an active collector for over thirty years, has recently joined us as our west coast representative. Larry puts in appearances on behalf of the company at club meetings and shows in California on a regular basis. In addition, he attends almost all of the international shows in the United States. Larry's expertise in European and near eastern coins is a welcome addition to our numismatic resources.

Several years ago, we had the opportunity to take over the operations of the coin department of B.A. Seaby Ltd in London. From this opportunity emerged our London operation under the name of *Seaby Coins*. The London office is under the direction and numismatic guidance of Eric, who acts as our regular representative and buyer in the European marketplace. Eric is aided by Wendy, Tina and Helen in keeping order in the day to day operations. From our office on Old Bond Street, we have a window on the world. London is a favorite destination of many of our customers wherever they might be based. In any given week it is not unusual for us to see customers from as far away as Australia, America, the Orient or the Continent. If you are planning on being in London sometime this year, make it a point to stop by and say hello to Eric and the rest of the staff.

Again, let us extend warm greetings to all of you. We hope you are able to find the time to enjoy this issue of the *Review*. Classical numismatics, by its nature, is a specialized field that sets us apart from the rush and pressures of day-to-day life. We invite you to take the time to learn and study about our numismatic heritage.

LETTERS, Etc.....

Dear Mr. England,

Your article "On collecting and such matters...." is very enjoyable reading. In fact the whole CN Review is interesting more so as it is interspersed with 'short' histories. I remember meeting Mr McFadden (or was it Mr England!) on day one of your take-over of Seaby in London. I was shocked to realise that the famous name of SEABY was about to disappear! Perhaps not!

Like yourself, very soon after becoming hooked by 'coin collecting', when I stumbled on Roman coins in Paris - Left Bank Stalls; naturally I rushed off to Seaby to have my precious coins (Philip I denarius) verified or rather authenticated. Fortunately the coins were genuine and I also bought my first coins from Seaby and in the process got introduced to David Sear. Now here was a man who knew his coins. There were others like Mr Peter Clayton from whom I bought several interesting antiques. Mr [Gavin] Manton was a kind and knowledgeable man too and my last purchase from Seaby was the famous Julian II, Æ 1, bull standing.

There were other dealers such as Augustus Brown (now that sounds [like] a suspicious first name or is it coincidence!). And after 30 years of building up a portrait series I feel I might well have missed out on real 5th century crackers, such as a solidus of Galla Placidia or the Aelia Flaccilla, which incidentally brings me to a point. David Sear's 1988 listing cites £3K for a solidus not 20K!!

No doubt some wealthy American will gladly pay 20K!!

Now to compensate for the loss of Seaby I found a famous - I should say equally famous dealer in coins and antiques, who operates from North London and CJM, although not as knowledgeable as say David Sear, is nevertheless most helpful and his prices unbeatable, with huge stocks almost always available, both in Roman coins and antiques (Greek, Egyptian & Roman). What more can I wish for, a short drive and I park outside his place of business.

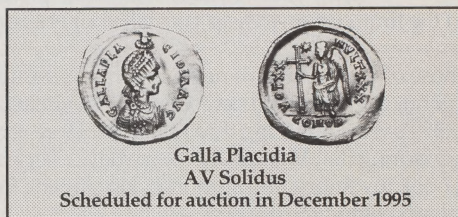
Yet, I look forward to reading your articles and I must admit I have bought one coin from CNG so far - who knows the next may be a solidus of Galla Placidia! Until then my Æ 2 of Aelia will suffice. Regards.

Yours truly,
R H Ross
HERTS

P.S. A well worn Gallienus found on the streets of 'Old Rome', Via Appia, still gives me such pleasure to think it was lying for 1700 years (lost by some Roman) until I picked it up (1968)!

[Editor's Note: We thank Mr Ross for his kind and honest comments. Mr Ross is referring to the Aelia Flaccilla solidus listed on page 14 of the CNR, Vol. 20-1 in Superb EF for \$30,000 / £20,000. His point is

well made although our copy of Sear's 1988 *Roman Coins and their values* lists a solidus of Aelia Flaccilla at £8K and a tremissis for £3K. This illustrates a question that we are often asked about: "Why the differences between a catalogue or guide-book value and a dealer's asking price?" The fact of the matter is that many rarities that rarely trade hands, whether through public auction or private offering, often sell for multiples of so-called 'catalogue values'. The prices given in David Sear's excellent works on Roman as well as Greek and Byzantine coinages reflected the market to the best of Mr Sear's knowledge at the time of publication. Today, they can often be too high (as in the case of many Greek silver tetradrachms that have come down drastically in price due to recently discovered hoards) or low (as the Aelia Flaccilla solidus). The values listed in Sear's works should be referred to as guides to relative rarity but one should refer to current auction sales and fixed price lists to gauge the present market values.



Also, Mr Ross may well have his opportunity to buy a solidus of Galla Placidia as an example has been recently consigned to our December auction in New York City. Stay tuned for more details!



Dear Gentlemen,

Thank you very kindly for the catalogues that you have sent. I would like to acknowledge your thoughtfulness. While most ancient coins are (temporarily) beyond my reach, I can at least study your excellent catalogues and thereby increase my knowledge base.

Your largesse will long be remembered, and when I have the resources to do so, I shall make use of your services to purchase coins. Thank you.

Yours truly,
Robert Poxon
Alberta, Canada

[Editor's Note: Thank you Mr. Poxon for your letter and cartoon!]

A Registered Letter

Copyright 1995 by Phil DeVicci

(Dedicated to the gang at Classical Numismatic Group and to my loving wife who tolerates my madness)

[Sung to the tune of the ancient folk air —
Sixteen Tons]

A registered letter and what do you get —
Another denarius and deeper in debt;
St. Alan, don't you call me, 'cause I can't buy —
I owe my soul to the CNG store.

I was born one morning when the sky didn't snow;
I picked up my glass and I went to the show;
Bought 16 sestertii and folles by the roll,
And Kerry said, "Well, bless my soul."

A registered letter and what do you get —
Another stavraton and deeper in debt;
St. Harlan, don't you call me, 'cause I can't buy —
I owe my soul to the CNG store.

If a dealer sees me comin', better step aside —
Victor's got my number; he owns my hide!
With a brockage here, and a tessera there,
If the as don't get me, the aureus will.

A registered letter and what do you get —
Another Cavino and deeper in debt;
St. Arnie, don't you call me, 'cause I can't buy —
I owe my soul to the CNG store.

On receiving Classical Numismatic Group publications.....

Classical Numismatic Group issues a variety of publications each year. You are currently reading an "introductory" issue of the *Classical Numismatic Review*. Twice a year, in February and November, we publish this standard issue. It is packed with company information, a small selection of highlights from inventory, a full selection of special coin offerings and a complete listing of books we have for sale. These two issues of the *Review* are mailed and distributed to over 15,000 customers worldwide. Our active and subscription customers receive this *Review* by ordinary letter mail (first class, second class or airmail depending on country); all other customers receive it by bulk mail. In addition to these two standard issues of the *Review*, once a year in the summer we also publish an expanded issue of the *Classical Numismatic Review* offering a thousand individual coins at fixed prices, as well as a full selection of special coin offerings and a complete listing of books. In addition to the *Review*, we also publish four *Classical Numismatic Group Auctions* a year. These sales offer thousands of coins and books for sale at mail and public auction. If you are a serious buyer of Ancient, World or British coins, you should be receiving these catalogues.

Of the fifteen thousand customers in our database, well over four thousand are currently receiving our auction catalogues as well as all the *Reviews*; the rest of you are only receiving this standard *Review* once or twice a year. Would you prefer to be receiving this publication and others that we produce on a more regular basis? How do you become an active customer? The simplest method is to subscribe. Our subscription rates (\$45/£30 for US, Canada and UK, \$75/£50 for the rest of the world) only offset a portion of our actual postage and printing costs. A subscription card was included with this mailing. The second method is just as easy. Spend at least \$200/£120 with us in this issue and we'll send you our full compliment of catalogues for the rest of the year. If you spend \$500/£325 or more with us in 1995 we'll send you our publications at no charge in 1996. The third method requires a little work on your part. Complete the customer information card enclosed (both sides) and return it to us along with any order, and we'll send you our catalogues for the balance of the year at no charge to you. If you want to receive the catalogues in 1996, you'll still need to spend \$500/£325 during 1995. Why not take us up on one of our offers today.

RECOMMENDED ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS:

The Celator. Editor - Steven A. Sayles. P.O. Box 123, Lodi, WI 53555. Monthly magazine for ancient and medieval coinage. Subscription rates: \$27.00 per year (second class) for US; \$30 for Canada, \$48 per year (airmail) to all other addresses.

The Celator is a must for every classical numismatist.

Minerva: The International Review of Ancient Art & Archaeology. Editor-in-Chief: Jerome M. Eisenberg. Aurora Publications, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, England. Published bi-monthly. Subscription rates: £18 in U.K., £20 (\$33) elsewhere.

ORGANIZATIONS:

American Numismatic Association. 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279. Adult membership (including a subscription to *The Numismatist*) \$26.00 per year plus \$6 bookkeeping fee first year only). \$28.00 to addresses outside the US.

American Numismatic Society. Broadway at 155th St., New York, NY 10032. \$40.00 one year membership fee (\$30.00 for full time students). Includes *American Journal of Numismatics* - yearly publication with excellent scholarly articles.

Society for Ancient Numismatics (SAN). Secretary - Beate Rauch, P.O. Box 2830, Los Angeles, CA 90078-2830. Membership includes subscription to SAN - the journal of the society. Write to SAN Secretary for application and dues information.

Classical & Medieval Numismatic Society. P.O. Box 704, Station B, Willowdale, Ontario Canada M2K 2P9. Membership \$20 / Students \$12. Bi-monthly newsletter THE ANVIL.

Numismatics International. P.O. Box 670013, Dallas, TX 75367-0013. Membership dues (including subscription to monthly NI Bulletin.) \$15.00 annually. Seniors over 70 - \$10.00 annually.

Royal Numismatic Society. For information write to: N.G. Rhodes, c/o RNS, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG, England.

Swiss Numismatic Society. For information write to: Italo Vecchi, Swiss Numismatic Society, Niederdorfstrasse 43, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

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If you have considered selling your numismatic library, you will be pleasantly surprised at the prices we can obtain for you. We can either purchase outright or place your books in one of our highly successful auctions of numismatic literature.

We will be pleased to discuss the best method of sale based on your individual needs. If your collection warrants, we will travel to see you. When you are thinking of selling, please contact one of the following:

- In Lancaster, Victor England or Kerry Wetterstrom
- In London, Eric McFadden.

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP, INC. UPCOMING AUCTION SCHEDULE

September 20, 1995	CNG 35
Fall Mail Bid Sale	
Sale Closed For Consignments	
December 6, 1995	CNG 36
New York International Public Sale	
Consignment Deadline: September 15, 1995	
March 13, 1996	CNG 37
Spring Mail Bid Sale	
Consignment Deadline: December 1, 1995	
June 7, 1996	CNG 38
New York International Public Sale	
Consignment Deadline: March 15, 1996	

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Classical Numismatic Group



SALE 35
Closing
Wednesday
September 20, 1995
5 PM



This mail bid auction features over 2,000 lots of
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Roman Provincial, Dark Ages, Byzantine, World and British coins.

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Seaby Coins

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NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEETINGS IN BRITAIN

for July to November 1995
compiled by Peter A. Clayton

Royal Num. Soc. Rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W1. 5.30pm. 17 October. 21 November.

British Num. Soc. Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1. 6pm.

26 September: 'The harrying of the North: The Corringham hoard in context', by Marion Archibald. 24 October: 'Ars Heraldica in Metallo', by Sir Conrad Swan, Garter Principal King of Arms. 28 November: Anniversary Meeting and Presidential Address.

Bath & Bristol Num. Soc. Ship Inn, Keynsham, Bristol. 7.30pm. 14 July: Annual General Meeting plus Auction. 11 August: Informal Summer Meeting. 8 September: To be arranged.

Bexley Coin Club. St Martin's Church Hall, Erith Road, Barnehurst, Bexleyheath, Kent. 7.30pm. 3 July: Competition. 4 September: Club auction. 2 October: 'Aspects of token research and issuers', by Alan Judd. 6 November: 'The coinage of Philip, King of Spain and England', by David Sellwood.

Derbyshire Num. Soc. Friends' Meeting House, St Helen's Street, Derby. 7.45pm. 17 July: Annual General Meeting and Exhibition of 19th century European coins.

Havering Num. Soc. Fairkytes Art Centre, Suite 101, Billet Lane, Hornchurch, Essex. 7.30pm. 4 July: 'Bonaparte's coinage', by Derick Noakes. 1 August: Society quiz. 5 September: Inter-Society quiz. 3 October: Members' exhibition. 7 November: 'Tudor coins', by Joe Bispham.

Hull & Dist. Num. Soc. Central Library, Albion Street, Hull. 7.30pm. 20 July: 'Monuments and buildings on Roman coins', by Richard Bourne. 28 September: Talk by Alan Judd. 26 October: Annual General Meeting and 'My latest acquisition'. 23 November: Auction.

Ipswich Num. Soc. Citizens Advice Bureau, 19 Tower Street, Ipswich. 7.30pm. 19 July: Joint meeting with Norwich Coin & Medal Society at Ipswich: Members' 10-minute talks. 20 September: 'Jewellery', by David Berridge. 18 October: 'Alexander the Great', by Tony Holmes. 15 November: Club auction.

Kingston Num. Soc. King Athelstan's School, Villiers Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. 7.30pm. 20 July: The President's Evening with Dr George Bullmore. 17 August: 'The papal coinage', by Norman Clarkson. 21 September: Annual General Meeting and Display Competition. 19 October: To be announced. 16 November: 'The Twelve Gods of Mount Olympus: Coins and legends', by Peter Clayton of Seaby.

London Num. Club. Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1. 6.30pm. 4 July: 'Anglo-Irish coinage of Elizabeth I', by Chris Comber. 9 August: Members' Own evening.

7 September: 'Frank Boucher, a London medallist', by Michael Broome. 3 October: 'Showpieces: Coins for presentation and display in early modern Europe', by Dr Barry Cook of the British Museum. 8 November: 92nd Club auction.

Merseyside Num. Soc. Lecture Theatre, Liverpool Museum, William Brown Street, Liverpool. 7pm. 5 September: Annual General Meeting. 26 September: 'English Civil War coinage', by Simon Bean. 7 November: 'Obscure coinages' by Les Hughes. 28 November: 'Indian coinage', by Jonathan Morris.

Nottinghamshire Num. Soc. Meeting Room, County Library, Angel Row, Nottingham. 7.30pm. 11 July: Annual General Meeting.

St Albans & Hertfordshire Num. Soc. St Michael's Parish Centre (by Verulamium Museum), St Michael's, St Albans. 8pm. 12 September: Discussion Evening. 10 October: 'Eighteenth century tokens', by Michael Dickinson. 14 November: Annual General Meeting.

Sheffield & Dist. Num. Soc. Telephone Secretary for meeting place, 01142 81729. 7.30pm. 12 July: 'Buildings, bridges and Who know's', with P.B. 9 August: 'V.J. Day': Members' exhibition. 13 September: 'A scan at Scandinavia', with A.J.M. 11 October: 'A look at tokens with a small p', with P.R. 8 November: The Society's Annual Dinner.

South Wales & Mon. Num. Soc. The Old Rising Sun, Malpas Road, Newport. 8pm. 12 July: Society auction. 9 August: Open evening for coin identification and valuation. 13 September: Annual General Meeting and mini-auction. 11 October: Society auction. 8 November: 'Roman Britain', by Graham Oxlade.

Wessex Num. Soc. Hotel Bristowe, Grange Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. 8pm. 13 July: 'The siege of Scarborough and its pieces of the Great Rebellion', by Raymond Lax. 14 September: 47th Annual General Meeting and auction.

Yorkshire Num. Soc. Swarthmore Institute, Woodhouse Square, Leeds. 2pm. 1 July: 'The Presidential Medal for Lifesaving, Part 2', by F. Mellor. 2 September: 'Where there's muck there's brass: Leeds tokens', by R.C.C. Fynes. 7 October: 'Roman buildings and monuments', by R.J. Bourne. 11 November: Annual General Meeting.

ADVANCE NOTICE

BANS Week-end Course will be held on 1-3 September at Hertford College, Oxford. Details from Joe Bispham, 01702 230950. Speakers will include Miss Marion Archibald; John Casey; Dr Christopher Challis; Dr Ian Taylor and Peter Woodhead. Inclusive cost approximately £97.

NOTICE TO SOCIETY SECRETARIES. Please send details of your programme as soon as you have it available to Peter Clayton at Seaby Coins, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, if you wish your meetings to be listed. Copy date is three months before cover date.

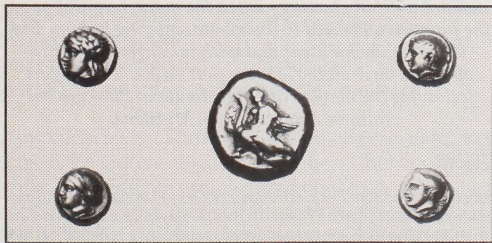
ELECTRUM SIXTHS AND THE TREATY OF MYTILENE

by Michael E. Marotta

Numismatists firmly believe that the first coins were made of electrum, a naturally-occurring alloy mostly of gold and silver, with traces of other metals. Dating from about 650 BC, these first coins were eclipsed about 100 years later by coins of gold and coins of silver. However, electrum still circulated. As late as 345 BC, Timoleon of Syracuse switched from electrum to coins of pure gold.

The principle source of electrum staters in archaic and classical times was Kyzikos, a colony of Miletos, on the southern shore of the Propontis, in Mysia. The assumption is that unlike the archaic electrum of Lydia, this was artificial, not natural, because these coins display an extremely narrow range of specific gravity, and therefore of gold-to-silver ratio.

Barclay V. Head's *Historia Numorum* cites the *Anabasis* of Xenophon (431 - 355) and other classical sources to place the kyzikenes (the electrum coinage of Kyzikos) in their historical context. The first mention of kyzikenes in *Anabasis* is in part VI of Book V. At that point in the tale, the Greeks have made their way to the Euxinos and are balking at the last leg of the journey. Timasion from Dardania in Troas promises the men a kyzikene a month from the previous first of the month. He promised them kyzikenes because that was the currency near Kyzikos. All through the *Anabasis*, the Greeks are paid in darics because they were hired by a Persian. The Lesbos/Phokaia sixths were direct derivatives of electrum from Kyzikos.



The hektai are not mentioned in Jenkins', *Ancient Greek Coins*, or Kraay's, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*. Sear gives 11 types: SGCV 4243 through 4253. Brett's *Catalogue of Greek Coins - Boston Museum of Fine Arts* provides numbers 1670 to 1745, all from Mytilene. The most complete research in this area comes from Friedrich Bodenstein's *Die Elektronmünzen von Phokaia und Mytilene* (Tuebingen: Verlag Ernst Wasmuth, 1981).

Bodenstedt identifies three distinct periods for the composition of the electrum alloy. The electrum was 55.5% gold in archaic Phokaia (600- 522). In the early classical period (521-478), it fell to about 46% in Phokaia and about 43% in Mytilene. From 477

to 398, it dipped again to about 40% in both towns. Finally, from 397 to 326, it remained at about 40% to 41%. Note that these are statistical ranges. While Period II and Period III appear to be quantitatively alike, the histograms that resulted from analysis are visibly different. The nature of the alloying process even in modern times is such that there is always some arbitrary tolerance which cannot be met. Imagine assaying US coinage in parts per billion on the theory that computer chips are made to this precision. Nonetheless, overall, these coins are very consistent. Moreover, bear in mind that 20th century gold alloy coins will show some spotting at the surface where copper crystals oxidize. This is because an alloy is a mixture, not a compound. Table salt is sodium chloride, but electrum is neither gold argentide nor silver auride. Electrum is more like olive oil and vinegar shaken into salad dressing. Variations are to be expected.

We know from the treaty that the allover's job changed every year and moved between the two cities. The German Archaeological Institute at Istanbul has identified 25 Phokaian die engravers by their styles. This series of Phokaian hektai begins at 535 BC. From 509 to 491, the "Master of the Natural Lion" ("Der naturalistischer Loewen-Meister") was also cutting dies for Mytilene. From 535 to 327, at least eight die engravers worked for both cities. Also, study of the minting techniques and artistic styles indicates that at Mytilene at about 450 and again at about 430, at least two different engravers were working at the same time. These facts underscore the assertion that one motivation for the joint coinage was to pool the resources of production.

According to Bodenstein, the treaty was discovered in 1852 by Charles T. Newton, while serving as vice consul in Mytilene. Newton discovered the treaty in a home on the site of the ancient Mytilene acropolis. He published the treaty in the *Transactions of the Royal Literary Society*, VIII in 1866. The stone was left at a school and at some point disappeared until it was rediscovered in 1939. Bodenstein places the date of the treaty at BCE 400 and perhaps at 394, following the naval encounter off Knidos. It is possible, however, that this treaty merely formalized a tradition of co-equal coinages going back all the way to the fall of Polykrates in 521. Considered in this light, the coinage is unparalleled, running from 521 until 326, a feat not attained again until Roman times and rare in the modern world. That the treaty allows for additions and erasures supports numismatic evidence that Phokaia and Mytilene long before agreed at least ad hoc on a common coinage in line with the Kyzikene gold stater.

One reason for the consistency of composition is that the treaty provided death as the penalty for anyone who debased the

metal of the coins. However, the exact nuance here is important. John Wickersham and Gerald Verbrugge give this translation for the opening lines: "... whatever both cities ... write on the stele or erase, it shall be valid. Anyone who debases the gold shall be subject to prosecution in both cities." However, a closer consideration indicates that the prohibition against "debasement" occurs later in the treaty and not in the place indicated by this translation.

I believe that the word KEPNAN (kernan) means only "to make" or "to mix" and not "to dilute" or "to debase." First of all, the root word *kepv-* (kern-) appears twice more in the stone. The second time, it refers to the make-up of the juries. We might believe that gold would be "debased" by silver, but we cannot expect that the courts of Mytilene would be "debased" by the presence of native jurors. The third occurrence is the phrase ΧΡΥΣΙΟΝ ΚΕΡΝΑΝ ΥΔΑΡΕΣΤΕΡΟΝ. Mixing the gold to "hydration" or "dilution" brings the death penalty.



Note that the treaty allows for the changing of office. Suit could be brought for up to six months, since the job changed each year. However, to avoid the obvious temptation to pin the blame on the other fellow, each city tried its own moneyer. It is most likely that any wrong-doing on the part of the moneyer would be discovered indirectly: if he and the gold disappeared, for instance; or, if he gave evidence of new wealth, perhaps. Until Archimedes watched the bath overflow about 250 BC, there was no scientific method for assaying an alloy. If assaying were possible, the hektai would have been made to even closer tolerances.

Just what purpose did hektai serve? We can accept that they were payment for mercenaries. According to Kraay, a Daric in 408/409 was evaluated at 24 drachmae 5 oboli. So, a sixth would be worth slightly more than a tetradrachma. Later in Athens, electrum was tarified at 10-times the weight in silver. So, a hekte would be 10/6 of a didrachma or 5/6 of a tetradrachma. Even if the Lesbos hektes did not pass for gold — which they were not — they would still represent about month's wages. But if so, how do we explain why Phokaia and Mytilene were not the capitals of empires, considering the many issues of these coins over two centuries? Were these mints commercial operations for the export of coin? So far, we do not have the answers to these questions. We can only let the coins speak for themselves.

The Treaty of Mytilene

...Ε ΟΤΤΙ
ΔΕ ΚΕ ΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΣ ΑΜΦΟΤΕΡΑΙ.....
..... ΓΡΑΦΩΣΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΝ ΣΤΑΛΛΑΝ Η ΕΚΚ
ΟΛΑΠΤΩΣΙ, ΚΥΡΙΟΝ ΕΣΤΩ. ΤΟΝ ΔΕ ΚΕΡΝΑΝ
ΤΑ ΤΟ ΧΡΥΣΙΟΝ ΥΠΟΔΙΚΟΝ ΕΜΜΕΝΑΙ ΑΜΦΟ
ΤΕΡΑΣΙ ΤΑΙΣ ΠΟΛΙΕΣΣΙ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΑΙΣ ΔΕ
ΕΜΜΕΝΑΙ ΤΩΙ ΜΕΝ ΕΜ ΜΥΤΙΑΝΝΑΙ ΚΕΡΝΑΝ
ΤΙ ΤΑΙΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΣ ΠΑΙΣΑΙΣ ΤΑΙΣ ΕΜ ΜΥΤΙΑ
ΗΝΑΙ ΠΛΕΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΙΜΙΣΕΩΝ, ΕΜ ΦΩΚΑΙ ΔΕ Τ
ΑΙΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΣ ΠΑΙΣΑΣ ΤΑΙΣ ΕΜ ΦΩΚΑΙ ΠΛΕ
ΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΙΜΙΣΕΩΝ : ΤΑΝ ΔΕ ΔΙΚΑΝ ΕΜΜΕΝΑΙ
ΕΠΙΕ ΚΕ ΩΝΙΑΥΤΟΣ ΕΞΕΛΘΗΙ ΕΝ ΕΣ ΜΗΝΝΕ
ΣΣΙ. ΑΙ ΔΕ ΚΕ ΚΑΤΑΓΡΕΘΗΙ ΤΟ ΧΡΥΣΙΟΝ ΚΕΡ
ΝΑΝ ΥΔΑΡΕΣΤΕΡΟΝ ΘΕΛΩΝ ΘΑΝΑΤΩΙ ΖΑΜΙ
ΩΣΘΩ: ΑΙ ΔΕ ΚΕ ΑΠΥΦΥΓΗΙ ΜΗ ΘΕΛΩΝ ΑΜΒΡΟ
ΤΗΝ, ΤΙΜΑΤΩ ΤΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΟΤΤΙ ΧΡΗ Α
ΥΤ<Ο>Ν ΠΑΘΗΝ Η ΚΑΤΘΕΜΕΝΑΙ, Α ΔΕ ΠΟΛΙΣ ΑΝΑΙ
ΤΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΖΑΜΙΟΣ ΕΣΤΩ. ΕΛΑΧΟΝ ΜΥΤΙΑ
ΝΑΟΙ ΠΡΟΣΘΕ ΚΟΙΠΤΗΝ. ΑΡΧΕΙ ΠΡΟΤΑΝΙΣ Ο ΠΕΔΑ
ΚΟΛΩΝΟΝ ΕΜ ΦΩΚΑΙ ΔΕ Ο ΠΕΔΑ ΑΡΙΣΤ
ΑΡΧΟΝ.

English from Greek
by Michael E. Marotta

Whatever both cities write on the stele or chisel off will be law. Whoever makes up the gold will be liable to punishment by both cities. Many of the jurymen in Mytilene will be native Mytilenians. In Phokaia, many of the jurymen will be native Phokaiaians. The judgement on the delivery will come to pass in six months. If caught mixing the gold to dilution willfully, the punishment will be death with fury. But, if without running away, and not willfully having missed the mark, he will honor the jurymen who need to distribute suffering to him. But the cities are innocent and without anger. Mytilene obtained by drawing lots the first strike. This begins following the mayoralty of Kolonon in Phokaia but follows Aristarchon in Mytilene.

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DR MARTIN JESSOP PRICE

Martin Jessop Price, Director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, died from cancer on 28 April, aged 56. He was noted for being one of the leading international scholars in the study of ancient Greek numismatics. His whole academic career was devoted to that field and his expertise and opinions were sought by scholars and students from all over the world. This was reflected in the number of universities both in the UK and world wide (some two dozen) where he was invited as visiting lecturer.

Martin Price was born in the Choir School of St Paul's Cathedral, where his father was Headmaster, in Carter Lane, in the City of London, and was educated at The King's School, Canterbury, subsequently going up to Queens' College, Cambridge, as an Exhibitioner. During his student days from 1958 to 1961 he had spent his summer vacations in Greece (having gone there first in 1956 when studying for his "A" levels) and, as Captain of Cricket at Queens' College, Cambridge, he twice took teams to participate in the Kerkyra cricket festivals. Always active, he was invited to play squash for Greece against the British navy in 1962, and was able to contribute to a notable Greek victory.



Dr Martin J. Price
1939-1995

Having taken his BA with First Class Honours in the Classical Tripos in 1961 under Professors Robert Cook and Jocelyn Toynbee, Martin Price was awarded one of the first exchange scholarships by the Greek government. He became a student of the British School of Archaeology at Athens and studied classical archaeology under Professor Spyridon Marinatos (the discoverer and excavator of Akrotiri on Thera/Santorini). His tutors at the British School would often note his absence from classes due to his being very busy learning modern Greek - an accomplishment that was to be of the greatest advantage when he met his future wife. Martin Price also had extensive excavation experience working at the British School's site at Palaikastro in East Crete and at Lefkandi in Euboea, and also at Tocra in Libya where he was the team's photographer. He was awarded a Macmillan Studentship at the British School at Athens and became a Research Fellow at Downing College, Cambridge, in 1963 (MA 1964).

At Cambridge he met Maria Stylianou Xenaki, the daughter of a Cretan artillery officer, and they were married in 1965 at Papagou, Athens. In 1966 he entered the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum as an Assistant Keeper with responsibilities for the Greek coins in the national collection. He was concurrently preparing his Ph.D. thesis at Cambridge under the supervision of Sir Edward Robinson, on the introduction of bronze coinage in Greece, and he made a detailed study of the coins of ancient Corinth using the previously untapped evidence of the American excavations at that site. His Doctorate was awarded in 1967.

He had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society in 1964, and was subsequently the Society's Secretary, 1977-83, and he also founded and edited the Society's invaluable *Coin Hoards*, vols I-VIII. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1979 and awarded the Medal of several universities and numismatic societies - Bjornstad medalist, Oslo University (1981); the medal of the Hellenic Numismatic Society (1992) and the prestigious Gold Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society in 1992 — in recognition of his work in Greek numismatics. This was also recognised widely on the Continent by his election as Honorary Fellow of many numismatic societies, including the Romanian, Swiss and Hellenic, and an Honorary Professor at Sydney University in 1985, Corresponding Member of the German Archaeological Institute, 1985, and Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, 1986-7.

At the British Museum he became Merit Deputy Keeper in 1978, Administrative Deputy Keeper in 1984 (with the onerous task of being responsible, as liaison officer, for removal and reinstallation, during the rebuilding of the Department of Coins and Medals), and as Research Deputy Keeper in 1990 he began, as a British Academy project, the preparation of the new revised edition of Barclay V. Head's magisterial *Historia Numorum: A Manual of Greek Numismatics*. Originally published as a large single tome in 1911, the advances in Greek numismatic studies now meant that it would eventually extend to several volumes.

His published books and papers were extensive. His interest in the earliest coinage of Greece led to his publication, with Nancy Waggoner, of *Archaic Greek Silver: The 'Asyut' Hoard* (1975), a hoard of archaic Greek coins found in the area of Asyut in Middle Egypt whose study revolutionised the structure of dating for these early issues. His particular interest in Roman provincial coins (often termed Greek Imperial) and especially the architectural coin types was seen in the book he published with Professor Bluma Trell in 1977 on *Coins and Their Cities: Architecture on the Ancient Coins of Greece, Rome and Palestine*. In 1958 he was appointed Chairman of the British Academy's *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* project and he not

only chaired the SNG Committee, but also produced four volumes in the series himself, most recently SNG IX: *The British Museum, Part 1: The Black Sea* (1993), a much needed contribution to the detailed study of the coins of the Greek colonies of that area. His work and publications as a scholar were exemplary and his monument, which will stand for many years to come, is his long time study of *The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus*, 2 vols (1991), without question the definitive study of this complex coinage and its many and various mints and mintmarks over a period that extended beyond the lifetimes of the protagonists.

Martin Price was a scholar who could also impart his knowledge and enthusiasm for his subject to the lay public through the spoken word and in his writings. In 1978 he edited and brought together a succession of authors in the large volume, *Coins: An Illustrated Survey 650 BC to the Present Day*. His *Coinage in the Greek World* (with Ian Carradice, 1988) is a model of its kind in introducing a complicated subject in a readable and interesting manner. One of his books (edited with Peter Clayton) that lay away from strict numismatics but which gave him great pleasure was *The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World* (1988). This subsequently appeared in German, French, Italian and Japanese translations, and, to his great joy, only a matter of weeks before his death he saw in the book shops of Athens the translation of this book into his beloved Greek.

The culmination of his academic career was his appointment in September 1994, to be the Director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, a return, in a way, to his "roots" and to the many happy memories of his student days there over thirty years ago. Tragically his tenure of office was all too brief. Very much a family man he always made time to be a friend and helper to many who needed him. He will be particularly missed at the parish church of St Paul's, New Southgate, where he worshipped and which he served in many capacities for almost thirty years. He is survived by his wife Maria and their three adult children, Richard, Petros and Helen.

I had known Martin Price throughout the whole of his British Museum career, in fact, actually before it because I still recall the then Keeper of Coins & Medals, Kenneth Jenkins, remarking to me one day that he had a new young scholar coming into the Department to help him on the Greek coins, and he was sure that we would get along together. He was right, we did, were always friends and particularly colleagues in a number of publication projects. Many people from many different walks of life will have cause, and memories, to mourn the passing of Martin Price.

Peter A. Clayton

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Auction 36 in conjunction with the New York International
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New York International

PRESS RELEASE

CNG Announces the Appointment of Wayne G. Sayles As Director of Marketing and Public Affairs

Classical Numismatic Group Inc., with branches in Lancaster, Pennsylvania and London, England, has announced the appointment of Wayne G. Sayles as Director of Marketing and Public Affairs for the multinational firm. CNG specializes in coins of the ancient and medieval worlds and is a major force in the international marketplace for coinage of these eras. In addition to a regular schedule of public auctions, mail-bid sales and fixed price list offerings, the firm produces the *Classical Numismatic Review*, a periodical—incorporating the venerable *Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin*—which features scholarly articles of interest to antiquarians three times per year in the Spring, Summer and Fall.

Sayles is perhaps best known to collectors of ancient and medieval coins as founder, Publisher and Senior Editor of *The Celator*, an award winning popular journal serving this field. His professional experience in ancient numismatics dates back to 1966, and includes a wide range of activities and interests. Following a full career and retirement as a communications officer with the United States Air Force, he earned a Master of Arts degree in Art History, with a specialization in ancient numismatics, from the University of Wisconsin. As a professional numismatist, Sayles operated a part-time dealership in ancient coins for nearly thirty years. During this period he authored many articles about ancient and medieval coins and frequently delivered lectures at academic seminars, as well as numismatic club and association meetings. His most recent project involved co-authorship with William F. Spengler of the first volume of a trilogy on *Turkoman Figural Bronze Coins and Their Iconography*.



Wayne G. Sayles
Director of Marketing and Public Affairs

As a member of the CNG staff, Sayles will be responsible for a broad range of educational, promotional and public relations activities—to include speaking engagements—in both the United States and abroad. He will be representing the firm at international shows and conventions as well. Publication of *The Celator* will continue uninterrupted at Lodi, Wisconsin, under the leadership of the current editor Steven A. Sayles. Wayne Sayles will continue to be a regular contributor of numismatic articles to the publication, but will relinquish editorial control and commentary to his son who has been the editor-in-fact for the past two years. Explaining the decision to accept this position with CNG, Sayles said “It has been very rewarding for me to watch *The Celator* bloom and grow, but there are limits to what we can accomplish through that medium. I believe that this new position offers a wonderful opportunity to further promote ancient coins as extraordinary works of art, to promote collecting as an honorable and socially valuable avocation, and to do so in new and exciting ways.” Classical Numismatic Group has grown dramatically over the past several years and is regarded as one of the numismatic world’s leading firms with a specialization in ancient and medieval coins. Victor England, Senior Director of American Operations for CNG, indicated that the firm is pleased to have the opportunity to expand its service to customers through this appointment. Sayles will have completed the relocation to Pennsylvania by September 1, 1995. Further enquiries may be directed to Classical Numismatic Group, Inc, P.O. Box 479, Lancaster, PA 17608.

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SICILY, Akragas
Circa 414-413 BC

AR Tetradrachm (17.25 gm)

OBV: ΑΚΡΑΓΑΓ around two eagles perched right on
upturned carcass of hare with drooping head and feet.

REV: ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ around crab upwards seen dosally,
claws open, beneath which swims Skylla to the left;
shown as a beautiful naked woman to the waist,
below a girdle of finned dogs, with the tail of contorted sea-monster
with spined back and tail; her left arm flung out,
her right shielding her gaze, hair floating behind.

Rizzo plate 1, 20; Gulbenkian 166;

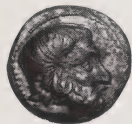
Hirmer plate 60, 175 (all from the same dies)

Ex Leu Sale 20 (1978) Lot 20

***Extremely rare, only one pair of dies,
engraved by the artist of the Akragantine Dekadrachm
Superb extremely fine, as struck.***

Selections from our current fixed price list.....

which was mailed to our active mailing list along with this list. If you are not actively purchasing from us you are missing out on coins that our active customers are offered on a regular basis. The current supplement to this *Review* features over 900 coins at fixed prices. If you want to make sure you receive all our publications we suggest you subscribe today. Subscription rates to all CNG publications are \$45/£30 per annum for subscribers in North America and the United Kingdom, all other addresses, \$75/£50. Subscribe now and we'll extend your subscription to cover all of 1996 as well.



60



125



157



204



241

GREEK

- 60 **THRACE, Kings of. Seuthes III.** Circa 316-313 BC. Æ 22mm (6.43 gm). Laureate head of Seuthes / Horseman riding right; wreath below. SNG Copenhagen 1072; Youroukova 68. Good VF, dark brown patina. \$450/£300

Some of the references make out the obverse as the head of Zeus, but the distinctiveness of the features on this coin would leave no doubt as to their being that of Seuthes.

- 125 **CARIA, Islands off. Kos.** Circa 366-300 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.90 gm). Bearded head of Herakles left, wearing lion skin / Crab in dotted square; club, magistrate ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ. Weber 6622. Good VF. Choice and rare. \$2750/£1835

- 157 **JUDAEA. First Jewish War.** Year 2 (67 AD). AR Shekel (13.20 gm). Chalice with pearly rim / Pomegranates. Hendin 121; AJC II pg.260, 8. Good VF. \$1750/£1165

ROMAN REPUBLIC

- 204 **Anonymous.** Circa 225-212 BC. AR Didrachm (6.57 gm). Laureate head of Janus / Jupiter in quadriga; ROMA incuse. RSC 23; Sydenham 64; Crawford 32/1. Toned EF, large clean flan and nice style. \$995/£665

- 241 **M. Plaetorius M.f. Cestianus.** 57 BC. AR Denarius (4.03 gm). Bust of Proserpina, poppies in hair; stork behind / Jug and lighted torch. Plaetoria 7; Sydenham 803; Crawford 405/4b. EF, wonderful style. \$1200/£800



290



303



AV
477



517



AV
568



ROMAN IMPERATORIAL

- 290 **CLEOPATRA & MARK ANTONY.** Circa 36 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.84 gm). Syrian Mint. Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right / Bare head of Antony right. RPC 4094; BMC 56. Good VF, light porosity. Nice large portraits of two not so attractive people. \$4500/£3000

ROMAN IMPERIAL

- 303 **NERO.** Contorniate. Circa 400 AD. Æ 38mm (26.05 gm). Laureate bust of Nero right; PE monogram engraved behind / Dionysus, holding thyrsus and grapes, in biga being pulled by two panthers who are being fed by Pan; Cupid playing double flute and Apollo with lyre before, Victory carrying bunch of grapes behind; masks of Selinos in exergue. Alföldi 130, pl. 44, 3 (same dies). Good VF, brown surfaces. \$2250/£1500

AV

- 477 **MARCIAN.** 450-457 AD. AV Solidus (4.44 gm). Constantinople Mint. Helmeted facing bust, spear over shoulder and shield on arm / Victory standing holding long cross, star in right field. RIC X 510. EF. \$550/£365

ROMAN PROVINCIAL

- 517 **CILICIA, Flaviopolis. Domitian.** Year 17 (90-91 AD). Æ 26mm (13.11 gm). Laureate head of Domitian right; c/m: bust of Pallas Athena / Confronted busts of the Dioscuri, stars above. SNG Levante 1529; Howgego 190. Good VF, red and brown patina. \$300/£200

BYZANTINE

AV

- 568 **Tiberius III.** 698-705 AD. AV Solidus (4.36 gm). Constantinople. Crowned bust facing, holding spear and shield / Cross on steps; Z/CONOB. SB 1360; DOC III 1f. Good VF. \$495/£330

DARK AGES

- 589 **Theodoric and Athalaric.** 522-534 AD. Æ Follis (14.38 gm). Rome. Helmeted bust of Roma / Wolf and twins; •* Chi-Rho*• in exergue. MEC-; MIB I 70 variety. Good VF, dark green patina. \$600/£400

The reverse type is taken directly from the Constantinian period wolf and twins follis of the 330's. On the half follis, this typically includes the twin stars above the wolf that were part of the original design. The Vandalic pieces place an officina symbol (a nl or a christogram) between the stars, with one variety (MIB 71a) having these marks in the exergue. The engraver had moved the stars also, not realizing they were part of the design, not of the officina mark. The present piece is the only full follis known with the stars used in the officina mark, as well as using the Christogram instead of numerals or letters.

WORLD

- 624 **SUDAN. Mohammed Ahmed-"The Mahdi".** AH 1302 (1885 AD). AR 20 Piastres. KM 2. Choice EF, full strike. \$1650/£1100

One of the Finest Known. A superb example of a rare coin of the utmost historic interest. Mohammed Ahmed, sheik of the Dongolese tribe in Sudan, declared himself the Mahdi or guide of Islam, the successor of Ali. Over the course of the year 1883-1884 Mahdist forces annihilated several Anglo-Egyptian armies sent to put down what had become a general revolt against foreign influence in the Sudan. Gen. Charles Gordon, who had achieved wide renown for his service in China and Egypt, was ordered to Khartoum in February 1884 to evacuate foreign nationals before the capital fell to Ahmed. Although most of the civilians escaped in time, Gordon, due to either devotion to duty or misinterpretation of his orders, refused to abandon the city, instead urging the dispatch of a relief force to raise what had become a full siege of Khartoum. Public pressure finally forced a reluctant British government to send such a force, but before it could arrive Khartoum fell and Gordon was killed in January 1885. Ahmed himself would die later that year, eliminating the main threat to British and Egyptian rule in Sudan, although his successor Abdullah would not be overthrown until 1898.

BRITISH

- 825 **East Anglia. Beonna.** Circa 760. AR Sceatta (1.22 gm). King's name in runes / Saltire cross; moneyer EFE. Seaby 847; M. Archibald, BNJ 55 (1985), dies O8/R21? EF. Extremely Rare. \$2600/£1735

- 871 **Anne.** 1713. AR Crown. Third bust, with roses and plumes. Seaby 3603; ESC 109. Good VF. \$750/£500



589



624



825



871



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COINS OF THE GREEK WORLD

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all the titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

A word about book prices in this catalogue. Books are priced in dollars only. We only sell books by mail out of the United States office. For our United Kingdom customers we are happy to mail books from the United States and will invoice them to you at the current £ exchange rate. We recommend you purchase Seaby titles in the U.K. from your local bookseller. If you are in London, all Seaby titles can be purchased over the counter at Seaby Coins at 14 Old Bond Street.

Davis, Norman and Colin M. Kraay. **The Hellenistic Kingdoms.** 1980 reprint. Hardbound. 296 pages, 104 plates, maps, genealogical tables, glossary, bibliography and index. An historical survey of the leading Hellenistic dynasties that produced coinage. An invaluable background for anyone interested in royal Hellenistic coinage.

Order as item # (GR153) \$35.00

Jenkins, G.K. **Coins in History - Ancient Greek Coins.** 1990. Hardbound. 182 pages. Numerous color and black-and-white illustrations. The updated second edition of this popular book. With new scholarship integrated by Dr. Price of the British Museum and Peter Clayton, this work provides an accurate and informative survey of Greek coinage. Excellent for the beginner, essential for the advanced collector.

Order as item # (GR104) \$75.00

Melville Jones, John R. **A Dictionary of Ancient Greek Coins.** 1986. Hardbound. 248 pages. Numerous illustrations throughout the text. As the name implies, this is an essential A-Z listing of deities, denominations, designs, descriptive terms, mythological references and a host of other subjects relating to Greek coins. Every collector of Greek coins will quickly find uses for this handy work.

Order as item # (GR106) \$65.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 1. Europe.** 1978. Hardbound. 316 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3300 + coin types listed. *Now back in print.*

Order as item # (GR102) \$60.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 2. Asia & Africa.** 1979. Hardbound. 446 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3500 + coin types listed. A must have for any collector.

Order as item # (GR103) \$60.00

A Cataloguing Note

Throughout the Greek section we have used the abbreviation GCV I and GCV II. These refer to the two Seaby titles **Greek Coins & Their Values, Volumes I and II.**

FROM BARTER TO CURRENCY

As the use of currency spread throughout the ancient world it made its first manifestations in shapes we often don't think of as coins. But currency they were for they were accepted locally as a means of exchange. For your enjoyment we offer two early forms of currency that were accepted locally as money. As an area became exposed to the rest of the world of commerce, these early forms of "coinage" were quickly replaced by what we understand as coins (little round pieces of metal).



SP2001

CELTIC TRIBES: Switzerland. From tribes inhabiting the Alpine valleys, these early cast pieces date from the 1st Century BC. They are made in the shape of a wheel with four spokes. The pieces are made of potin which is an alloy of bronze and tin. Sizes from 10-13mm. Grade is VF, with light gray-green patina.

Order as item # (SP2001)

\$30/£20

THE PUNIC WARS

By the middle of the 3rd Century BC, the struggle for dominance in western Europe came down to a clash between the emerging Romans and the ever powerful Carthaginians. One of the fading powers caught in the middle of this conflict was Syracuse in Sicily. Syracuse was under the leadership of Hieron II. Hieron, from an undistinguished family, rose to become commander of the Syracusan army in about 275 BC and was saluted as king around 265 BC. He was devoted to his city, and his mercantile policy made Syracuse immensely wealthy and magnificent. He was a friend of Archimedes, the greatest mathematician of antiquity, and Hieron himself wrote books on agriculture. His long reign was marred by the struggle between Rome and Carthage. Hieron, caught between the great powers, first sided with the Carthaginians, but shortly after hostilities broke out switched his allegiance to the Romans, signing a peace treaty in 263 BC. During the ensuing Punic Wars, Syracuse provided ships and supplies for Rome, as well as paying tribute. Hieron remained a loyal Roman ally until his death in 215 BC, even when Hannibal was marching across Italy with his elephants, soundly defeating the Romans at every turn. Upon Hieron's death, his successors adopted a less wise policy and sided with Carthage. This provoked the Romans into an attack and sack of the wealthy city of Syracuse. In the famous siege, Hieron's friend Archimedes aided the defense by his invention of novel war machines, but ultimately to no avail.

A Syracusan bronze from the First Punic War.

The following coinage was no doubt produced to be used for the enormous payments made by Syracuse in its support of the Roman war effort in the First Punic War against Carthage. The conflict in Sicily was at a peak in circa 261-241 BC, when in a series of naval and land battles the Romans gradually forced the Carthaginians off the island. Despite the heroic efforts of Hamilcar Barca, commander of the Carthaginian fleet and father of Hannibal, in 241 BC the Romans forced the Carthaginians to negotiate peace terms which included the final evacuation of Sicily.



SP2002

SICILY, Syracuse. Hieron II. 275-215 BC. Æ 19mm. Head of Poseidon left wearing taenia / IEΠΩΝΟΣ, ornamental trident between two dolphins. VF, even brown surfaces, slightly granular. Seaby GCV I 1223.

Order as item # (SP2002)

\$33/£22

We have a sufficient quantity of these available to supply larger numbers. In orders of 10 or more we'll save you \$8/£5 per piece.

Order as item#(SP2003)

\$25/£17 x quantity.

MACEDON

The World of Philip II and his son Alexander III, the Great 359-336 BC and 336-323 BC

In the fourth century BC, the European Greek world was made up of numerous fiercely independent city-states. In a period of twenty years, one man, Philip II of Macedon, succeeded in unifying these various regimes under his sole rule. He used diplomacy when possible, but treachery and force when necessary. His contemporaries saw him as anything from a perfidious despot (Demosthenes) to the greatest man Europe had known (Theopompus). One thing is certain: as a general, diplomat and statesman he was virtually unequalled, except perhaps by his own son, Alexander.

When Philip assumed the throne at the age of 23 in 359 BC, his kingdom of Macedon was a large but relatively powerless state in northern Greece, and was so close to the fringes of the Greek world that most Greeks did not even consider Macedonians to be true Greeks. By the time Philip was assassinated at the age of 46, he had reorganized his kingdom, unified the warring states of European Greece, and planned an invasion of the Persian Empire with an advance force of 10,000 men already across the Hellespont. Philip left his son Alexander, tutored by Aristotle and practiced in battle from a young age, to carry out his father's plans.

Philip himself was an Olympic champion in the chariot race, and the reverse design of his gold staters, a chariot at full speed, was recognized as a suggestion of Philip's own victory. Plutarch, in pointing out Alexander's comparative restraint, refers directly to Philip's obvious pride in his Olympic victory: "For he (Alexander) did not long for fame of every kind from every source, like Philip, who prided himself on the forcefulness of his oratory, and had victories of his chariots at Olympia stamped upon his coins." In the design of this coin, Philip proclaimed himself as the victorious leader of the Greeks.



AV
SP2004

MACEDON, Kings of. Philip II. 359-336 BC. AV Stater. Laureate head of Apollo right / Charioteer driving biga right. Seaby GCV II, 6663. Only two available. Good VF.

Order as item #(SP2004)

\$1650/£1100

Alexander III succeeded his father on the Macedonian throne. In a reign of only thirteen years he was able to accomplish military feats of conquest that stand unequalled to this day. By 330 BC he was already the acknowledged ruler of an empire that covered a million square miles.

Alexander was more than a military genius. He had studied as a pupil of Aristotle and was familiar not only with strategy and tactics, but mathematics and philosophy, art, literature and theater. At his untimely death at the age of thirty-two, he was king of the Greeks, pharaoh of Egypt, ruler of Persia and king of Asia.

His coinage reflects the immense wealth he accumulated during his conquests. For his silver coinage, Alexander chose universal types that would appeal not only to the Greeks but also throughout his empire. The obverse head of Herakles wearing the skin of the Nemean lion was a suitable type for a warrior king. Herakles had also appeared on earlier Macedonian issues, for it was through this hero that the Macedonian

royal line could claim to be of truly Greek descent. In the east, this figure could be equally identified as the Phoenician Melqart. The reverse type of Zeus enthroned, holding an eagle and a sceptre, marks a continuation of the depiction of Zeus on Philip's coinage, as well as marking Alexander's claim to be leader of the Greek states. In addition, Zeus in this pose could be interpreted as the Cilician Baaltars and the Babylonian Marduk.

The Macedonian tetradrachm like the Athenian tetradrachm before it (see item # SP2007) became the predominant trade coin of the time. The coinage was issued at mints from one end of Alexander's empire to the other. The coin was so universally recognized that the mintage of coins in the name of Alexander continued in various parts of the Greek world until late in the first century BC, some two hundred years after his death.

There are over four thousand mint symbols for the coinage of Alexander the Great. For many decades the standard work on Alexander's coinage was Müller's publication from before the turn of the century. However, in 1991, after many years of research the definitive reference on the coins of Alexander III and his half-brother Philip Arrhidaeus was written by Dr. Martin Price, Keeper of Greek Coins at the British Museum. If you are going to collect coins of Alexander the Great, this book is a must for your library.

Price, Martin J. **The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus.** 1991. Two Volumes. 638 pages, 149 plates, over 4000 types listed. Hardbound. General themes, designs, mint periods, 900 plus issue marks and monograms cataloged. Designed for easy coin identification. Concordances with Müller and Prokesch-Osten. Essential reference. Composed over a period of many years, this work is the most comprehensive study ever attempted on Alexander the Great. The standard reference for many generations. A must for every numismatic library.

Order as item # (GR101)

\$300.00

Another excellent book that we recommend on the coinage of Alexander and his Successors:

Mørkholm, Grierson & Westernmark. **Early Hellenistic Coinage, From the Accession of Alexander to the Peace of Apamea (336-188 BC).** 1991. Hardbound. 294 pages, 4 tables, 6 maps, 45 pages of plates illustrating over 600 coins. First full study of early Hellenistic coinage to be compiled and published. Special attention is given to the coinages of Philip, Alexander and Lysimachus so that they can be confidently attributed to later periods and different regions of the Hellenistic World.

Order as item # (GR105)

\$100.00



SP2005

MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Various mints. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus seated left, mint symbols in field, ΑΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ in field. Seaby GCV II, 6717 for type. For more specific cataloguing see Price's work. Our selection of coins are all well centered and evenly struck. Average VF.

Order as item #(SP2005)

\$225/£150

PERSEUS VS ROME:

Pay for Cretan Mercenaries in the employ of Perseus of Macedon while he battled with Rome.

According to Richard Ashton's most recent research (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1988), these Pseudo-Rhodian drachms can be dated to circa 171-170 BC. These coins of Rhodian types were struck by Perseus to pay mercenary Cretan troops in his employ in Thessaly while he battled Rome. Though not the coin of the day in this area of Greece, they were easily recognizable by the Cretan mercenaries as having the same designs as the Rhodian coins that circulated widely in Crete.

Our group of drachms has three predominant moneyers: Ainetor, Gorgos and Stasion. The obverse depicts the head of Helios three-quarters facing right, while the reverse depicts a rose with a bud or buds, moneyer's name above, grapes and various symbols in fields.



SP2006

THRACE. Pseudo-Rhodian. Circa 171-170 BC. AR Drachm. Head of Helios three-quarters facing right / Rose with bud. Seaby GCV II 5052 (though misattributed to Rhodes). For the current research see the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1988, article by Richard Ashton. Our group of these are choice examples as struck. Each piece was selected for strike and centering. They grade superb EF to FDC.

Order as item #(SP2006)

\$300/£200

ATHENS

Birthplace of Democracy

Athens produced a copious supply of tetradrachms from early in the 5th century BC to the conquest of the city by the Macedonian general Demetrios Poliorketes in 294 BC. The popularity of the classical "owls" as an international trade currency and standard of value led to an extreme conservatism of style that, while allowing their ready acceptance over most of the ancient world, has reduced modern numismatists to seeking minute variations in details to properly classify the series. By the end of the fourth century BC the tetradrachms had become crude and lumpy and were but sad remnants of a respected numismatic heritage. We are pleased to offer a small group of tetradrachms struck in the period from 449 BC through the Peloponnesian War. It was during this period that Athenian coinage reached its greatest production, as silver from the Laurion mines was converted to coinage to finance the great Periclean building program on the Acropolis and the costs of the war against Sparta.

The obverse of this type depicts a helmeted head of Athena, goddess of war and patron deity of Athens. The reverse shows Athena's owl standing right, head facing, with an olive twig and crescent behind, before which are the Greek letters ΑΘΕ.

An important recent book covers the coins found in the excavations that were conducted by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens providing interesting insight into the coins that circulated in the Athenian marketplace. Available from the book department.

Kroll, John H. **The Athenian Agora, Volume XXVI, The Greek Coins.** 1993. 376 pages, 36 plates, cloth. A catalogue of 16,577 identifiable Greek coins unearthed by the excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens between 1931 and 1990. The majority of the coins found

and catalogued are Athenian bronzes from the 4th century BC through the 3rd century AD. Also included are Athenian silver and non-Athenian gold, silver and bronze that made its way to the Agora in antiquity. This work will be the standard reference on Athenian bronzes for years to come.

Order as item # (GR240)

\$150.00



SP2007

ATTICA, Athens. After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena / Owl standing right. Seaby GCV I 2526; SNG Copenhagen 31ff. Our selection of coins are all well centered, with the profile of Athena all on the flan. The owl is well struck with good detail and only minimal wear. There are no test cuts to detract from the overall eye appeal. Nice VF.

Order as item #(SP2007)

\$495/£330

When Athens fell to the Macedonians under Demetrios Poliorketes in 294 BC, her coinage declined for a period of some sixty-five years. There were occasional issues in the third century BC, notably after Athens regained her freedom from the Macedonians in 229 BC, but the next active period of minting began in the second century BC with a renewed period of prosperity for Athens, exemplified by the introduction of the next coin in our offering - the broad flan New Style tetradrachm.

Although maintaining the basic types of Athena and her owl, the New Style tetradrachm offered a complete change in presentation. The archaizing head of Athena was replaced with a head of Athena adapted from Pheidias' famous gold and ivory statue of the goddess that stood in the Parthenon, her ornate triple-crested helmet decorated with florets and rivets, a flying Pegasus and a quadriga of horse protomes across the visor. The owl now stands upon an amphora, surrounded by a wreath, from which it acquired the common name of stephanephoros or "wreath bearer" as such coins are recorded in ancient inscriptions of the mid 2nd century BC. (For an example of a stephanephoros from another city see the next coin offering).

Most important for modern numismatists, the tetradrachm now bore magistrates names, mint symbols, and even the month in which it was struck. Margaret Thompson, in the **New Style Silver Coinage of Athens**, brought together all previous work on the series and organized all known types and dies in a secure sequence. There seems to be little controversy over the internal order of issues, but the absolute dating for the series is still subject to vigorous debate. Thompson has proposed a starting date of 196 BC for the series while Otto Mørkholm has more recently proposed a beginning date of 185 BC. Most numismatists currently accept the latter date as the starting point for this series.

We have a small group of New Style tetradrachms struck between 134 and 132 BC. The magistrates are various combinations of ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ, ΝΙΚΑΤ..., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ, ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜ, ΝΙΚΟΓ... and ΦΙΛΟΔΡ... The symbol on our group is the winged-caduceus.

The winged-caduceus has long been a symbol associated with the medical field. This is in error as the winged-caduceus is the symbol of Hermes, whereas the serpent-staff is the symbol of Asklepios, god of medicine and health. There is now a group of doctors with classical backgrounds

lobbying the various medical societies to change their symbol from the winged-caduceus to the serpent-staff. An excellent new book hot off the press in 1994 makes for wonderful reading about medicine on ancient coins. Available from the book department.

Penn, Dr. R.G. **Medicine on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins**. 1994. Card cover. 192 pages, illustrated throughout. A fascinating survey of medicine and its many aspects revealed on ancient Greek and Roman coins.

Order as item # (X159)

\$39.95



SP2008

ATTICA, Athens. 134-132 BC. AR New Style Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena right / Owl standing right on amphora, winged caduceus to the left, all within a wreath. Seaby GCV I 2555ff; Thompson 367-378. Only five available. All are on nice broad flans with good detail and only minimal wear. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2008)

\$330 / £220

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HELLENISTIC STEPHANEPHOROI IN THE SECOND CENTURY BC

The politics of the eastern Mediterranean changed after the Roman victories over Philip V of Macedon in the opening years of the 2nd century BC. The great Hellenistic monarchies of the 3rd century BC were now clearly in a state of decline. With the backing of Rome, the Kingdom of Pergamon became a leading power in Asia Minor and many cities, which for generations had been under the yoke of the Seleucids or the Antigonids, began to reassert a degree of autonomy which they had not enjoyed since before the time of Alexander. In many instances this newly achieved independence found expression in the production of tetradrachms struck on large spread flans with wonderfully varied designs. This was a marked departure from the uniformity of the Macedonian regal types which preceded them. The lead was taken by Athens herself when she introduced her "New Style" coinage (See Item # SP2008). In the succeeding decades many other cities followed suit, especially in western Asia Minor.

Due to a fortunate purchase we are able to offer three choice Hellenistic stephanephoroi from this period for your consideration.

AEOLIS, Kyme

In legend the city of Kyme in Aeolis, was founded by the *Amazon Kyme*. Though no historical account of the Amazon Kyme is in the written record, the general history of the Amazons is known. The Amazons were an Asian tribe of warlike women who, led by their queen Penthesilea, clashed with the Greeks at the time of the Trojan war. Their name is derived from *a-mazos*, meaning 'not-breast', which has been interpreted as signifying they had cut off a breast, so that it would not interfere with drawing a bow. Patronymic Amazons appear on the coinage of many other cities of Asia Minor primarily in Roman times. Kyme is the only

city to use one in the Hellenistic period, though earlier uses of an Amazon appear on coins of the Black Sea area. Kyme's foundation is given to one of these early Amazon's who established herself in Aeolis. Kyme, situated on a bay between the mouths of the Caicus and Hermus rivers was the most important and probably oldest city in Aeolis.



SP2009

AEOLIS, Kyme. After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Head of the Amazon Kyme right wearing tania / Horse right, one-handed cup below; eagle on thunderbolt, KYMAIΩN before, magistrate's name below, all within a wreath. Seaby GCV II 4183. See Oakley *ANSMN* 27 for more detailed information. EF. Impressive.

Order as item # (SP2009)

\$650 / £430

AEOLIS, Myrina

Another of the Aeolian cities, Myrina was situated south-east of Kyme. Myrina was known for its proximity to the Temple of Apollo at Gryneum with its oracle and its tasty oysters. Kenneth Sacks in his study of the coins of Myrina states that "from what little evidence is available, Myrina appears to have been a thriving commercial town with a successful tourist trade." To modern investigators the city is known for its fine terracottas and its magnificent Hellenistic tetradrachms. The design for this imposing broad-flanned tetradrachm was simple yet stunning. The obverse depicts a laureate head of *Apollo* which displays a sculptural feeling which is fully equal to the quality of many of the Hellenistic portraits of this period, while the reverse shows Apollo standing right holding a branch and phiale, with an omphalos and amphora at his feet, all surrounded by a wreath.

Apollo, one of the major Greek gods, was a son of Zeus and perhaps the most Greek of all the gods, being associated with prophecy, medicine, music and many other aspects of Greek life.



SP2010

AEOLIS, Myrina. After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Apollo right / MYPINAIΩN behind Apollo Gryneos holding branch and phiale, omphalos and amphora at his feet, all within a wreath. Seaby GCV II 4216. See Sacks *ANSMN* 30 for the various issues. EF. Impressive.

Order as item # (SP2010)

\$575 / £385

IONIA, Magnesia-on-the-Maeander

Situated south-east of Ephesus, this prosperous city possessed a famous temple dedicated to **Artemis Leucophryene**. The temple was the work of the noted architect Hermogenes who had overseen the construction of the temple of Dionysos at Teos. Situated on the Maeander, Magnesia's coins carry the geometric design associated with this river.

Apollo's sister, **Artemis**, was one of the most widely worshipped Greek deities. At first she was associated, as a huntress, with the uncultivated parts of the earth where wild beasts dwell, later becoming a city goddess and a goddess of birth and fertility. Her most common attribute is the bow and quiver.

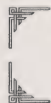


SP2011

IONIA, Magnesia-on-the-Maeander. Circa 155-140 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Draped bust of Artemis Leucophryene right, wearing stephane, bow and quiver at her shoulder / Naked Apollo standing left on Maeander pattern, holding filleted branch in lowered right hand and resting left elbow on tall tripod surmounted by quiver, ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ on right, various magistrate's names to left, all within laurel wreath with ties at the bottom. Seaby GCV II 4485. See Jones, *The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia on the Maeander*, ANSMN 24 for more detailed information. EF. Of impressive artistic merit.

Order as item # (SP2011)

\$795/£525



STEPHANEPHOROI VALUE PACKAGE



A select example from Kyme, Myrina and Magnesia. Order all three at one time and save \$120/£80

Order as item # (SP2012)

\$1900/£1260

SELEUKID KINGDOM

The Seleukid Kingdom at its zenith, just after the death of Alexander the Great, comprised almost the whole of Alexander's conquests except Egypt. Eastern portions of the Kingdom were lost in the 3rd century BC when the Baktrian and Parthian Kingdoms achieved their independence. The Seleukid Kingdom's territory was quickly lost over the remaining years. In 190 BC its territory was no more than Syria and the immediate surrounding area. It maintained a precarious existence until 64 BC when it finally succumbed to Pompey the Great.

ANTIOCHOS IV EPIPHANES, 175-164 BC

The third son of Antiochos III the Great, Antiochos was sent to Rome as a young man, a hostage under the terms of the treaty of Apamea (188 BC). After twelve years the senate released him in exchange for Demetrios, son of Seleukos IV. Antiochos visited for several years at

Athens, whose culture he deeply admired. In 175 he received word that Seleukos IV had been murdered by his prime minister. With the support of Eumenes II of Pergamon, Antiochos invaded Syria and seized the throne for himself.

Antiochos' principal military campaign was his Egyptian war (170-168 BC). Provoked by an ill-considered Ptolemaic attempt to recover Coele-Syria, Antiochos twice invaded Egypt, dabbled in its dynastic infighting, and seemed on the point of establishing a Seleukid protectorate when he was unexpectedly confronted, at Eleusis outside Alexandria, by a Roman delegation that ordered him to withdraw. Nevertheless, Antiochos presented his achievements as a triumph, celebrating them in a month-long festival at Daphne (166 BC) to which visitors were invited from all over the Greek world that they might be impressed by his wealth and power, and by the degree to which Antioch itself had assumed a central role in the patronage of Greek art and culture, perhaps surpassing even Athens or Alexandria.

Within his own realm Antiochos IV sought to restore urban vitality, through the rebuilding of temples, theatres, and civic institutions, and to foster hellenism through the granting of Greek names and city charters to native towns and through the introduction of his own worship as *Theos Epiphanes*, "god manifest." At least one people would not accede to cultural and religious policies designed to homogenize the empire. After a series of outrages, from Antiochos' seizure of the Temple treasury ~ (169 BC), through two sacks of Jerusalem (168 and 167 BC), to the erection of a pagan altar in the Temple precincts, Jewish nationalism erupted in the revolt of the Maccabees.

In the spring of 165 Antiochos IV undertook an expedition against the Parthians leaving the Jewish war in the hands of a regent, Lysias. Unable to defeat the Maccabees militarily, Lysias eventually granted them an amnesty. Meanwhile Antiochos subjugated the province of Armenia, then in revolt, and proceeded into Persia, where he died in 164.



SP2013

SYRIA, Kings of. Antiochos IV. 175-164 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Antioch mint. Circa 175-164 BC. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ to the right of Zeus enthroned left, holding Nike and sceptre, monogram below. Seaby GCV II 6977 variety. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP2013)

\$450/£300

DEMETRIOS I SOTER, 162-150 BC

Demetrios, son of Seleukos IV, was sent to Rome as a hostage in exchange for his uncle Antiochos, who ultimately seized the Seleukid empire to rule as Antiochos IV. At the death of Antiochos IV in 164, Demetrios was unable to secure recognition for his claim to the throne; the senate, preferring a weak Seleukid monarch, approved the succession of the boy king Antiochos V. But in 162 Demetrios secretly escaped Rome with the help of a few friends, including the historian Polybios. He landed at Tripolis, was welcomed by the population and the army, and so easily overthrew Antiochos V and his guardian.

Demetrios immediately faced the revolt of Timarchos, satrap of Babylon, but again he had only to show himself to the troops to win an easy victory (161 BC). As a result of this success he was hailed at Seleukeia as

Soter, "savior." In the same year Demetrios conquered Judaea. By 160 he had obtained the reluctant recognition of the Roman senate.

Demetrios seems to have had the sort of grim and disciplined personality that was admired by the old Romans, rather than the warmth and flamboyance of his hellenistic ancestors. Little is recorded of his subsequent reign except that he incurred the enmity of Cappadocia, Egypt, and Pergamon. At his court in Pergamon, Attalos II sheltered a young man named Balas claiming to be a second son of Antiochos IV. In 152 the three powers hostile to Demetrios acclaimed Balas under the regnal name of Alexander I. He landed at Ake-Ptolemais with an Egyptian army and gained control of Phoenicia within a year. Demetrios fell in battle against him in 150.



SP2014

SYRIA, Kings of. Demetrios I. 162-150 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head right / Tyche seated left on throne supported by winged monster, holding baton and cornucopiae, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ to left, Seleukid date in exergue. Seaby GCV II 7015. Choice VF+. *Order as item #* (SP2014) \$365/£245

ALEXANDER I BALAS, 152/1-145 BC

Balas was a charming young man who claimed to be a son of Antiochos IV. He was kept for some years at the court of Attalos II of Pergamon, until in 152/1 the enemies of Demetrios I backed Balas' bid for the Seleukid throne, under the dynastic name of Alexander I. He was given an Egyptian army and married to Cleopatra Thea, daughter of Ptolemy VI Philometor. With Egyptian support Alexander rapidly established his control over Phoenicia, extending his claim to the rest of the Seleukid empire after his defeat of Demetrios I in 150. He was recognized by the Roman senate and secured the military support of the Jews by appointing the hereditary high priest Jonathan as his governor in Judaea, thus initiating a Hasmonaean resurgence that would eventually lead to the emergence of an independent Judaea.

Alexander was a frivolous ruler, and Cleopatra Thea shortly returned to her father. Soon it was Alexander's turn to be challenged by a pretender, Demetrios II, who landed on the Syrian coast in 147/6. Ptolemy Philometor rushed to the rescue with his army but decided in favor of Demetrios, installed him as king at Antioch, and wedded him to Cleopatra Thea. Alexander fled to Cilicia (146) and raised a mercenary army with which he hoped to recover his kingdom. Ptolemy Philometor, who had kept possession of the Phoenician coast, now met him in battle in northern Syria (145). Philometor was fatally wounded, but Alexander was assassinated by his own officers in exchange for a promise of pardon from Demetrios II.



SP2015

SYRIA, Kings of. Alexander I Balas. 150-145 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΦΕΟΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, Zeus enthroned left holding Nike and sceptre, date and monogram in exergue. Seaby GCV II 7030ff. Good VF. *Order as item #* (SP2015) \$365/£245

By the end of the second century BC, intermarriages and sibling rivalries had damaged the Seleukid Empire almost beyond repair. Cleopatra Thea, the daughter of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, reigned as queen of the empire for three decades. She was one of the few unifying figures in this troubled period. In 126 BC she decided to try to rule alone. Her uncle Ptolemy VIII had other ideas and she was forced into accepting rule in alliance with one of her sons Antiochos VIII Grypos. Antiochos and his mother ruled jointly for five years until she was forced to take a poison drink that she had intended for her son.

After disposing of his mother, Antiochos managed a reasonably long and peaceful rule. He maintained good relations with the Romans and largely ignored minor encroachments by the Parthians. Around 114 BC he entered into a long-running battle with his brother Antiochos IX Kyzikenos. This war lasted until Grypos' death some twenty years later. The two brothers exchanged territory and killed each other's wife. Neither ever achieved a complete victory. After Grypos' death at the hands of his war minister in 96 BC the empire continued on in civil war amongst his five sons.



SP2016

SYRIA, Kings of. Antiochos VIII. 120-96 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head of Antiochos right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, either side of Zeus Oranios standing left with spear, holding star in outstretched hand, all within wreath. Seaby GCV II 7143ff. EF. *Order as item #* (SP2016) \$365/£245

PERSIAN EMPIRE

Prior to the conquest of Lydia by the Persians few coins were used by the Persian Kings. As Persia moved west it found a need for the use of the medium that had been developed by Croesus and his successors in Lydia. Late in Croesus' coinage we find one of the earliest uses of silver in coinage. The Persian King Darius I found this silver coin to be useful in commerce and introduced the silver siglos. The later kings of Persia, successors to Darius I, continued the traditions established by that monarch and issued silver sigloi for circulation in western Anatolia. The kneeling archer, with oblong reverse punch, remained the sole type for this Persian imperial coinage down to the conquests of Alexander the Great in around 330 BC.

These prolific coins come in several different versions. The earliest types, often attributed to Darius himself, depict the great king kneeling and drawing a bow. Later issues depict the great king kneeling with spear and bow or with dagger and bow. It is not unusual at all for these crude little coins to have numerous little test marks and banker's punches.



PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch. For type see Seaby GCV II, 4682-4683. Crudely made and typical with various interesting banker's punches. Fine.
Order as item # (SP2017) **\$45/£30**

JUDAEA

Judaea was a province of the Persian Empire until 332 BC, when Alexander the great made himself master of the area. Thereafter the Jews came under the rule of the Ptolemies of Egypt during the 3rd century BC, and the Seleukids of Syria from 198 BC. Judaea achieved a measure of independence under the first rulers of the Hasmonaeen dynasty. Before the end of the century, the Jews had won full autonomy from their former Greek rulers. Herod the Great, founder of the Herodian Dynasty, came to power in Judaea in 37 BC as a nominee of the Romans. As the Romans extended their influence in Judaea after the death of Herod in 4 BC and the banishment of his son Herod Archelaus in 6 AD, Judaea was placed under the Roman Praefect of Syria who in turn appointed a Roman Procurator to oversee Judaea. One of the most infamous of these Procurators was Pontius Pilate. The misfortune of overseeing the trial and crucifixion of Christ has earned Pontius Pilate his infamous place in history.

Numerous books on ancient Jewish Coins have been written. From our book department are several excellent recommendations.

Hendin, David. **Guide to Biblical Coins.** 1987. Hardbound. 206 pages, 16 plates. 300 plus coins described with essential collector information. History, values, Biblical quotations, translations, charts, excellent line drawings. Highly recommended for the beginning collector of Biblical coins. Excellent overview of this popular collecting area.
Order as item # (GR110) **\$35.00**

Meshorer, Ya'akov. **Ancient Jewish Coinage.** 1982. Hardbound. Two volumes. Vol. I: 184 pages, 56 plates (Persian period through Hasmonaeans); Vol. II: 295 pages, 36 plates (Herod the Great through Bar Kokhba). The definitive work.
Order as item # (GR134) **\$150.00**

Meshorer, Y., and Shraga Qedar. **The Coinage of Samaria in the Fourth Century BCE.** 1991. Hardbound. 84 pages, 52 plates, 334 coins catalogued. An important work covering this much neglected area. Includes detailed new information enabling first time attribution of 106 coin types. Important.

Order as item # (GR259) **\$75.00**

Mildenberg, Leo. **The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War.** 1984. Hardbound. 395 pages, 44 plates, 18 tables. The most complete study ever done on this popular series. 602 die pairs catalogued (all illustrated), 6793 coins listed. The standard reference. Important.

Order as item # (GR248) **\$150.00**



JUDAEA. Roman Procurators. Pontius Pilate. 26-36 AD. Æ Prutah. Lituus, inscription around / Year in wreath. Sear GCV II 5623-5624. We have a small group of this popular type. Each is well centered with a clear date and a nice even patina. VF.
Order as item # (SP2018) **\$60/£40**

EGYPTIAN KINGDOM

In 332 BC, Alexander the Great was crowned at Memphis as Pharaoh of Egypt, beginning a period of Greek rule that ended with the suicide of Cleopatra VII, lover of Caesar and wife of Mark Antony. Ptolemy, one of Alexander's generals, became satrap (governor) of Egypt after Alexander's death and declared himself king in 305 BC. He consolidated his position, and aided by the natural and easily defended borders of Egypt, established the most successful and long-lived dynasty among the successors of Alexander. Once Ptolemy I had established political and military power in Egypt, Ptolemy II established the country's cultural supremacy in the Hellenistic world, building the famous Museum and Library, as well as the Pharos and a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. The Library remained unparalleled for the remainder of its existence.

Ptolemy I placed his own portrait on the tetradrachms. He is represented with the attributes of Zeus, wearing the aegis over his shoulders. He adopted the eagle and the thunderbolt of Zeus as his personal device, and these appear on the reverse. Ptolemy's successors honored the founder of the dynasty by continuing to use his types down to the time of Cleopatra VII.

The Egyptian Kingdom in Ptolemy's time encompassed more than modern day Egypt. The economy was large and numerous mints handled the production of coinage that circulated within the Kingdom. For this offering, we have set aside a small group of pieces from the Palestinian mints of Gaza and Joppa.

From the book department we have a special offer that is hard to beat. A few years ago Volume VIII of SNG Copenhagen was reprinted. This massive volume includes the original Copenhagen volumes on Spain-Gaul, Syria-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica and most importantly Egypt - The Ptolemies.

This work is currently the most up-to-date publication on the Ptolemies and is a basic reference for all of North Africa. Written by renowned Ptolemaic scholar Otto Mørkholm, it incorporates Mørkholm's thorough re-dating and re-attribution of the series and it supercedes the previous standard reference by Svoronos from the turn of the century.

The year before last, when we acquired the working book inventory of Tom McKenna, we acquired the print run of this wonderful work. As great and useful as this book is, we are simply over stocked in it. Therefore, we are listing this book on sale until we sell 65 copies or until the end of 1995 whichever comes first. If you have been wanting to add this book to your library, now is the time.

Volume VIII. SNG Copenhagen. Spain-Gaul, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica, Egypt - The Ptolemies. 131 pages, 115 plates. Hardbound. Large Folio. This volume lists for \$175. Now available at a saving of 43% off retail.

Order as item # (GR162)

\$99/£66



EGYPT, Kings of. Ptolemy II. 285-246 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Gaza & Joppa mints. Diademed head of Ptolemy I / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt. Seaby GCV II 7775-6. All have some even wear from honest circulation. VF.

Order as item # (SP2019)

\$135/£90



EGYPT, Kings of. Ptolemy III. 246-221 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Joppa mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy I / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt. Seaby GCV II 7812. All have some even wear from honest circulation. VF.

Order as item # (SP2020)

\$135/£90

PARTHIAN KINGDOM

In the third century BC a small tribe of nomads carved out a small empire on the fringes of what was once the empire of Alexander the Great. This Parthian Kingdom played an instrumental role in the development of the trade routes between east and west. In addition, the Parthians were one of the few enemies the Romans never successfully subdued. The Parthian Kingdom existed from the third century BC until the middle of the third century AD. During this period, the Parthians developed and maintained a stable coinage. This series is interesting in that it shows a wonderful artistic development progressing from the naturalistic Greek influenced style in the early coinage to an abstracted oriental style toward the end.

In 1993, CNG published an important reference on Parthian coins. This book, written by the Parthian expert Fred B. Shore, is available from our book department.

Shore, Fred B. **Parthian Coins and History - Ten Dragons Against Rome.** 1993. Hardbound, 188 pages, illustrated throughout. Both a history of the Parthian empire and a catalogue of the Fred Shore collection of Parthian coins. Over 500 coins cataloged, over 400 illustrated. Cross references to Sellwood. An excellent companion to Sellwood. Published by CNG.

Order as item # (GR200)

\$35.00

Mithradates II 123-88 BC, 'King of Kings'

Mithradates II was a remarkably successful King. He consolidated Parthian holdings in Babylonia and Mesopotamia and conquered the Characene Kingdom. He took the Armenian King's son Tigranes hostage, later returning him to the Armenian throne. According to Chinese sources, his empire extended from the Euphrates to the Oxus rivers.



PARTHIAN Kingdom. Mithradates II. 123-88 BC. AR Drachm. Diademed bust left with long beard / Archer seated right with bow. Shore 77ff. Each distinctly portrays Mithradates with his largest and most dominant feature - his nose. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP2021)

\$95/£65

PARTHIAN SPECIAL Beginner's Lot

This grouping is designed to introduce you to Parthian coins and the history of the Parthian empire. This lot includes: Shore, *Parthian Coins & History - Ten Dragons Against Rome* (GR200) - Value of \$35/£25, and three different drachms, rulers of our choice. A total value of at least \$225/£150. All of the above for a special price. (You save at least \$45/£30).

Order as item # (SP2022)

\$180/£120

SASSANIAN KINGDOM

Both Rome and Parthia were at times endangered by new nomadic incursions on their borders. The feudal nature of the Parthian culture eventually led to its downfall. A new dynasty, the Sassanians, under their leader Artashir defeated the last of the Parthian rulers in the definitive battle of Hormizdagh in 224 AD. In 226 AD in Ktesiphon, the Parthian capital of Mesopotamia, Artashir was crowned "King of Kings".

The Sassanians brought back to southern Iran the ancient religion of Zoroastrianism that pre-dated the rise of the Parthian empire. The fire altar that is the predominant reverse design of their coins attests to their faith. Religious wars with Rome were to continue for the next four

hundred years until the Sassanians were finally routed by the Byzantine emperor Heraclius in 628 AD. The four hundred years of religious and cultural skirmishes exhausted and weakened both cultures substantially leaving the way open for the Islamic invaders from Arabia.

Shapur I 240-270 AD

Shapur extended the conquests begun by Artashir. Shapur's victory over Philip I in 244 AD brought Armenia as well as the rest of Mesopotamia under Sassanian control. In 260 AD Shapur captured and held Valerian I, the only Roman emperor to be captured by a foreign foe. He expanded his control in Baktria and set up a vassal Kushan King. This gave the Sassanians vast control over the Silk Road from China and India, ensuring that their economy thrived.



SASSANIAN KINGDOM. Shapur I. AR Drachm. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood 12ff. Each is well centered and well struck. VF.

Order as item # (SP2023)

\$95/£65

Khusro II 591-628 AD

Khusro, called the "Victorious", renewed traditional hostilities against the Byzantines. He won remarkable battles at Damascus in 613 AD and then at Jerusalem and Alexandria in 619. The Byzantine armies fought back under the able leadership of Heraclius who successfully invaded Armenia and in 627 AD destroyed Khusro's palace at Dastagird. Khusro died while the empire was in revolt the following year.



SASSANIAN KINGDOM. Khusro II. 591-628 AD. AR Drachm. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood 61ff. Each is well centered and well struck. VF.

Order as item # (SP2024)

\$30/£20

SASSANIAN VALUE PACKAGE

Buy one of each of the Sassanian coins offered and save yourself \$26/£19. On this offer, we'll send you a nice Shapur I as well as a Khusro II.

Order as item # (SP2025)

\$99/£66

HEPHTHALITE (WHITE HUNS) PRINCIPALITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

Established in the 4th Century AD the White Huns claimed land on the eastern edge of the Sassanian Kingdom. The Hephthalite's brought with them central asiatic customs which melded with the western influences already present. The most distinctive custom they established was that of head binding at an early age - thus the conical peak to heads on many of their coins.

The following lot of coins were struck sometime early in the 7th century AD. They show considerable influence in their design from a Sassanian coin of Khusro II.



Hephthalite (White Huns). Vasu Deva and Marden Shah. Circa 600-719 AD. AR Drachm. Crowned facing bust in the style of Khusro II / Facing radiate-crowned bust of the sun-god Anahita. Mitchener, *The Ancient & Classical World*, page 242, 1563 variety. These issues have a countermark in the obverse field of the head of a boar. VF for issue. Scarce. (Only nine available).

Order as item # (SP2026)

\$225/£150

KUSHAN EMPIRE

In about 160 BC conflicts amongst the peoples of the northern Kansu district led to the western migration of the Yueh Chi. Western historians referred to these people as the barbarian hordes from the Steppes. By 20 BC they had moved into the territory of the Indo-Greeks in northern Afghanistan. Five tribes settled this area. At the end of the first century BC one of the Yueh Chi princes in Sogdiana, the ruler of the Kushan principality, embarked on a career of conquest. Within a short period this prince had overthrown the other four princely states in Afghanistan and established the Kingdom of the Kushans.



Kushans. Time of Kanishka II & Vasudeva III. Circa 332-365 AD. AV Stater. King standing facing, holding trident in raised left hand, right hand lowered toward altar, above which is another trident / Goddess Ardaksho enthroned facing. Göbl 559ff. Choice VF or better. An inexpensive piece of ancient gold.

Order as item # (SP2027)

\$335/£225

KINGDOM OF KIDARA

Kidara, an enigmatic warrior was likely of Hunnish origin, and not a Kushan, as often cited. Rising to power in the Peshwar region of Northern Pakistan around 350 AD, he quickly subdued the waning Kushans and

wrested independence from the neighboring Sassanians. Giving his own name to the Kingdom, he expanded his domain from the Khyber Pass to the Punjab. His gold staters, imitating the eastern Kushan style in a less elegant fashion, retained the Kushan regalia and titulature.

The reverse depicts the nimbate Iranian goddess, Ardashko, enthroned and holding a cornucopiae in her left hand. Ardashko corresponds to the Greek goddess Demeter (Ceres to the Romans). She was the sister of Zeus and the goddess of fertility and harvest. The prominent navel on many of these pieces symbolizes her reproductive prowess. This feature is increasingly noticeable as the post-Kidarite coinage becomes more Indianized and Ardashko is transformed into the Indian deity Lakshmi.

There is a wealth of history associated with these ancient Indian coins. They show an overlapping of cultures and civilizations. The Kidaran gold staters evolved into an immobilized type that persisted for several centuries in the environs of Kashmir.



Kingdom of Kidara. Circa 4th-5th Century AD. AV Stater of pale gold. King standing facing, holding trident in raised left hand, right hand lowered toward altar, above which is another trident / Goddess Ardashko enthroned facing. Göbl 615ff. Choice VF.

Order as item #(SP2028)

\$265/£175

SPECIAL VALUE PACKAGE Kushan & Kidara Offer

One of each of the previous two gold staters. This combination gives one an immediate feel for the changes that were taking place at the time. Order the pair and save \$50/£35.

Order as item #(SP2029)

\$550/£365

COINS OF THE ROMAN WORLD

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of available titles, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Foss, Clive. **Roman Historical Coins.** 1990. Hardbound. 335 pages. 341 illustrations. Introduction. Descriptive text, comprehensive index of historical events. An interesting study on how coin types relate to Roman ritual and society, with extensive listing of historical types.

Order as item # (R101)

\$65.00

Seaby, H.A. **Roman Silver Coins, Volume 1. Republic to Augustus.** Hardbound. 166 pages, illustrated throughout. A listing of all major silver issues of the Roman Republic through the reign of Augustus. Cross referenced to Sydenham and Crawford.

Order as item # (R106)

\$45.00

Sear, David R. **Roman Coins and Their Values.** 1988. Hardbound. 400 pages, 12 plates. Introduction, history, illustrations, maps, values, index. Over 4,300 coins listed. Probably the best selling book of all time on ancient numismatics. A must for every collector of Roman coins, beginning or advanced. After useful introductory chapters, lists main types of Roman coinage from its origin in the 3rd century BC to the reign of Anastasius in the 5th Century AD. Valuable biographical information on each personality. Indispensable.

Order as item # (R107)

\$75.00

A Cataloguing Note

Throughout the Roman section we have used the abbreviation RSC I and RCV. These refer to the two Seaby titles: **Roman Silver Coins Volume I and Roman Coins & Their Values** listed above.

ROMAN IMPERATORIAL

Pompey the Great Murdered in 48 BC

Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus was born in 106 BC. He became one of Rome's most successful soldiers. At the age of twenty-three he was raised to the rank of "Imperator". His surname of Magnus was earned after a successful campaign in Africa in 81 BC. In 71 BC he pacified Spain and by 67 BC had cleared the Mediterranean of pirates. In 57 BC he joined with Crassus and Caesar to form the First Triumvirate. He later emerged as leader of the patricians and found himself in direct opposition to Caesar who had joined the plebeian cause. Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalus. Pompey fled to Egypt, landing there in 48 BC only to be murdered.

The following piece was struck by Magnus' son, Cnaeus Pompey, who went to Spain after his father's death to continue leading supporters of his father.



Pompey. 46-45 BC. AR Denarius. Helmeted head of Roma right, M. PUBLI. LEG. PRO. PR. around / CN. MAGNVS IMP. Hispania presenting palm to Cnaeus Pompey who is alighting from prow. RSC I; Pompey 1. Scarce. Well centered but worn. Near VF.

Order as item #(SP2030)

\$300/£200

Julius Caesar Murdered on the Ides of March 44 BC

Caius Julius Caesar, the great dictator, was born in 100 BC. He was made a priest of Jupiter by Marius in 87 BC. By 64 BC he had been elected chief priest (pontifex maximus). In 59 BC he was elected consul and formed what has become known as the First Triumvirate along with Crassus and Pompey. He was given the rule of Illyricum, Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul. He departed for the provinces in 58 BC to remain for nine years, during which time he soundly defeated the Gauls and briefly invaded Britain. He returned, crossing the Rubicon, to defeat Pompey. By 46 BC, Caesar had defeated Pompey's allies and he returned to Rome as undisputed master of the Roman world. Two years later he was dead at the hands of Brutus and others. His assassination is the most famous in history.



Julius Caesar. Circa 46-45 BC. AR Denarius. Diademed head of Venus right, Cupid on shoulder / Gallia and a Gaulish captive (It has been suggested that the Gaul is none other than their chieftan Vercingetorix) seated beneath a trophy, CAESAR in exergue. RSC I, Julius Caesar 13; Sydenham 1014. Near EF, nicely centered and well struck for issue. (Six available).

Order as item # (SP2031)

\$365/£245

ROMAN EMPIRE

After the death of Julius Caesar, a second triumvirate was formed amongst the Roman leaders. Octavian and Mark Antony, two of the triumvirs had a major falling out. Octavian soundly defeated Mark Antony at the battle of Actium in 32 BC. He consolidated his power in the Senate, receiving the title of Emperor in 29 BC and finally in 27 BC the title of Augustus. He ruled until 14 AD. Octavian became the first emperor of the Roman Empire. From this period forward each emperor who succeeded to the purple took the title of Augustus.

Tiberius 14-37 AD

Tiberius was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla. His mother divorced the elder Tiberius and married the up-and-coming Octavian. Tiberius was adopted by Augustus in 4 BC and succeeded him in 14 AD. He proved himself a very able administrator. In general, the empire prospered under his rule, but there was much tragedy within his family and treason trials became all too frequent. In 26 AD Tiberius retired to Capri and never again returned to Rome. He died at the age of 78.

The "Tribute Penny"

It was under Tiberius' reign that the ministry and crucifixion of Christ occurred. Perhaps the most quoted phrase from the Bible referring to a coin refers to a coin of Tiberius. In Matthew 22:19, it is recorded that Jesus asked for a specimen of the tribute money to be brought to him before giving his answer to the question, "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar?" This annual tribute or tax was imposed upon Judaea when it was reduced to a Roman province in 6 AD. Thus the reference to the commonest denarius of the day, that of Tiberius, as a "Tribute Penny".



Tiberius. 14-37 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head of Tiberius right, TIBI-VI F AVGVS TVS around / Livia as Pax seated right, PONTIF MAXIM around. Seaby RCV 567.

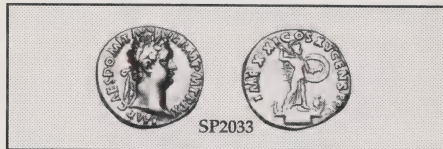
An historical coin for which we always have trouble keeping up with demand. We have accumulated a small group for this offering and expect them to sell fast. Nice VF, slight porosity.

Order as item # (SP2032)

\$300/£200

Domitian 81-96 AD

T. Flavius Domitianus was the youngest son of Vespasian and Domitilla. He was born in 51 AD and brought up in the background of the politics of the late first century. Upon the death of his brother Titus, his succession was not disputed. Unfortunately, Domitian was very unpopular with the senatorial nobility and this resulted in numerous plots and conspiracies against him. Domitian, who was suspicious by nature, reacted violently, and the last years of his reign were ones of terror and oppression. Eventually, as a result of a palace plot involving his wife Domitia, his chamberlain and the Praetorian Prefect, he was murdered.



Domitian. 81-96 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head of Domitian right / Various depictions of Minerva (some standing left or right, some on a prow). Seaby RCV 894ff. (E80). Near VF, nice even surfaces and well centered.

Order as item # (SP2033)

\$75/£50

Trajan 98-117 AD

Trajan was appointed Governor of upper Germany by Nerva, who later adopted him thus ensuring an easy succession. Trajan, sensing that strength was on the Romans side, embarked upon territorial conquest shortly after becoming Emperor. Trajan's column, which still stands today, commemorates his successful conquest of Dacia. Later in his reign he set out to conquer Armenia, Parthia and Mesopotamia. Under his successful campaigns four new provinces were added to the Roman Empire. He died while returning to Rome at Selinus in Cilicia in the autumn of 117 AD.



Trajan. 98-117 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right, some draped / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 976ff. VF, nice even surfaces and well centered.

Order as item # (SP2034)

\$60/£40



TRAJAN Reverse Special

Three different reverses. VF, nice even surfaces and well centered. (Save \$30/£20)

Order as item # (SP2035)

\$150/£100

Hadrian 117-138 AD

Hadrian, whose father had died when he was ten, was raised under the guardianship of Trajan. He soon embarked upon a military career and in 100 AD married Trajan's grand-niece, Sabina. He was appointed governor of Syria and adopted by Trajan shortly before the latter's death. Much of Hadrian's reign was spent in visiting the provinces of his vast empire. He is credited with strengthening the defenses of the frontiers. Hadrian's Wall in northern England remains today as testimony to his work on the frontiers. Hadrian was one of the most capable emperors of Rome. He devoted his whole life to the improvement of the state; his rule was firm and humane and he was a patron of the arts. After a long illness he died in 138 AD.



Hadrian. 117-138 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right, some draped / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 1093ff. VF, nice even surfaces and well centered.

Order as item #(SP2036)

\$60/£40

Septimius Severus 193-211 AD

Septimius was a soldier of outstanding ability. At the time of the death of Commodus in 192 AD, Septimius was the Governor of Pannonia. He swore allegiance to Pertinax, but upon his murder and the elevation of Didius Julianus to the rank of Augustus, his own troops saluted him as Augustus. Septimius quickly disposed of Didius and Pescennius Niger and became the Roman Emperor. Much of his rule was spent in the provinces quelling local unrest. In 208 AD he arrived in Britain to settle problems with northern invaders. He repaired Hadrian's wall and then went on to invade Caledonia. The strains of too many campaigns finally caught up with him and he died at York in February of 211 AD.



Septimius Severus. 193-211 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 1744ff. From a recent purchase we have a nice group of choice EF denarii of Septimius. Each piece is well struck and nicely centered with various common reverses. This is an opportunity to add a nice Septimius to your collection.

Order as item#(SP2037)

\$165/£110

Caracalla 198-217 AD

Caracalla was the elder son of Septimius and was raised to the rank of Augustus in 198 AD. After Septimius' death, Caracalla was left as joint Augustus with his younger brother Geta. Caracalla was not given to joint rule and he had his brother Geta, as well as numerous other Romans, murdered. He consolidated his power as sole ruler. His reign was marked by extravagance and cruelty. He was finally murdered by the praetorian prefect Macrinus.



Caracalla. 198-217 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 1915ff. From several collections we have recently purchased, we have set aside a selection of coins from Caracalla's reign. All are nicely toned and are VF.

Order as item #(SP2038)

\$60/£40

Gordian III 238-244 AD

Gordian was raised to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards after the murder of Balbinus and Pupienus. Little is known about his reign. He is known to have suppressed a rebellion in Africa in 240 AD. Having been elevated to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards, it was by the hand of the Praetorian Prefect, Julius Philippus, that he was murdered while on a campaign in Mesopotamia.

In 214 AD a new denomination of coin was introduced to go along with the denarius. This new silver coin, the antoninianus weighed one and a half times the denarius weight but was valued at two denarii. It is easy to distinguish from the denarius. The emperor is shown with a radiate crown instead of a laurel wreath. By the time of Gordian III it had largely replaced the denarius as the coin of the realm. Inflation in the third century was as great a problem as in the twentieth.



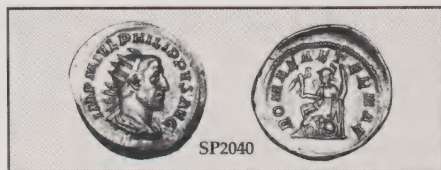
Gordian III. 238-244 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate head of Gordian right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 2447ff. All are choice VF, some maybe a little better.

Order as item #(SP2039)

\$33/£22

Philip I 244-249 AD

Philip ascended to the purple by murdering Gordian III. He concluded a peace with the Persians and returned to Rome. The chief event of his reign was the celebration in 248 AD of the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Rome. Magnificent games were held in Rome to celebrate this event. Philip was killed in 249 AD by Trajan Decius and his rebellious legions.



Philip I. 244-249 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 2550ff. All are choice VF, some maybe a little better.

Order as item #(SP2040)

\$45/£30

Gallienus 253-268 AD

Gallienus was the son of Valerian. He was made co-emperor shortly after his father's elevation in 253 AD. Gallienus was an able soldier. He was entrusted with the defense of the Rhine frontier early in 254, and by 256 ruled the western provinces while Valerian was in the east. After the capture of Valerian by the Persians, Gallienus became sole ruler of a crumbling empire subject to barbarian attacks from without, and torn with internal revolts, famine and plague from within. Although Gallienus was an able soldier, he was not the man to hold the empire together. Finally during his siege of Milan, he was murdered in a conspiracy involving two Illyrian officers who would soon rise to the rank of Emperor - Claudius Gothicus and Aurelian.

Gallienus' Zoo (An invocation to the gods)

This series of coins were an invocation to the gods as protectors of Gallienus against the revolts of Aureolus and Postumus. Each were struck during the closing years of Gallienus' reign in 267-268 AD.



Gallienus. Sole Reign. 253-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / APOLLINI CONS AVG, Centaur walking right, drawing bow. RIC V, part 1, 163. VF.
Order as item # (SP2041) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / APOLLINI CONS AVG, Centaur walking left, holding globe and trophy. RIC V, part 1, 164. VF.
Order as item # (SP2042) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / APOLLINI CONS AVG, Griffin walking left. RIC V, part 1, 165. VF.
Order as item # (SP2043) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / DIANAE CONS AVG, Stag standing left. RIC V, part 1, 179. VF.

Order as item # (SP2044) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / DIANAE CONS AVG, Antelope walking right. RIC V, part 1, 181. VF.

Order as item # (SP2045) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / IOVI CONS AVG, Goat walking right. RIC V, part 1, 207. VF.

Order as item # (SP2046) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / LIBERTO P CONS AVG, Panther walking left. RIC V, part 1, 230. VF.

Order as item # (SP2047) \$33/£22

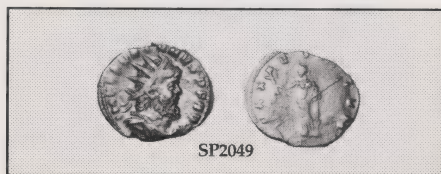
Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / NEPTVNO CONS AVG, Hippocamp right. RIC V, part 1, 245. VF

Order as item # (SP2048) \$33/£22

Aureolus Late 267-Autumn 268 AD

Marcus Acilius Aureolus (Aureolus meaning "golden") rose through the ranks of the army to become commander of a new cavalry force instituted by Gallienus to crush an uprising in 260 AD by Ingenuus. In 267 AD, Aureolus rode to oppose Postumus but instead revolted against Gallienus and made an alliance with Postumus. He entered northern Italy and captured Milan, making it the seat of his revolt. Gallienus arrived soon after and laid siege to Milan. During the course of the siege, Gallienus was murdered and Aureolus surrendered to the newly proclaimed Roman emperor Claudius Gothicus. He was consequently murdered by troops loyal to Claudius Gothicus.

During the time Milan was under the control of Aureolus, a limited series of coins were struck in the name of Postumus at the mint of Milan. These issues have been attributed to Aureolus by Foss and other current scholars of Roman numismatics. Postumus never had the chance to strike coins at Milan because he never controlled the city.



Aureolus. 276-277 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Milan mint. Radiate bust right of Postumus / Fortuna, Fides or a soldier on the reverse. See Foss, *Roman Historical Coins*, page 229, 2-4. Crude VF.
Order as item # (SP2049) \$99/£66

Victorinus 268-270 AD

After the death of Philip the structure of the Empire began to disintegrate. The armies of Rome were no longer able to control the whole Empire, and various rulers staked out their own areas.

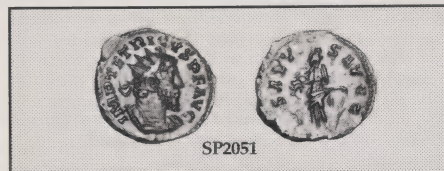
The Gallo-Roman Empire under Victorinus was one such area. Little is known of Victorinus and his reign was short. It is known that he was a soldier of some ability. He was murdered shortly after winning the siege of Augustodunum, while in Cologne, by one of his own officers.



Victorinus. 268-270 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate head right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3162ff. This group is struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue.
Order as item #(SP2050) \$45/£30

Tetricus I 270-273 AD

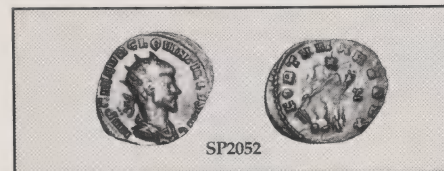
Tetricus was governor of Aquitania. Upon the death of Victorinus he succeeded to the throne. He did not have the aptitude for the job and the Gallo-Roman Empire declined rapidly under his rule. Tetricus abdicated his rule to Aurelian when he invaded Gaul in 273 AD. Aurelian spared the lives of Tetricus and his son Tetricus II. Tetricus accepted a post in the Italian government and spent the rest of his life in Rome.



Tetricus I. 270-273 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3176ff. This group is struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue.
Order as item #(SP2051) \$45/£30

Quintillus 270 AD

Quintillus was a younger brother of Claudius II. He was proclaimed Emperor by his troops at Aquileia on the death of Claudius. After a short period of undisputed power, his position was challenged by Aurelian who had been consolidating his power in the west. The soldiers under Quintillus deserted him and joined up with Aurelian. In desperation Quintillus committed suicide.



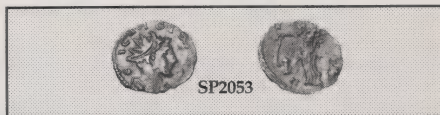
Quintillus. 270 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3242ff. The flans are irregular and the strikes far from perfect. The pieces we set aside for this offering all have some of his name on the flan. VF for issue.
Order as item #(SP2052) \$75/£50

Barbarous Radiates

The antoniniani of the third century, especially those of Claudius II, Tetricus I and Tetricus II were frequently imitated in Gaul, Britain, Spain and North Africa. These copies are generally crude imitations of the originals with blundered legends and hardly recognizable reverse types.

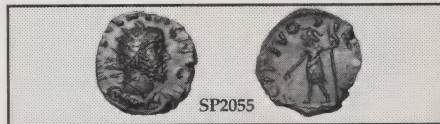
These curious pieces served as the money of the local barbaric tribes. Not under the controls of the Roman monetary system, these pieces come in all shapes and sizes.

During the last year we have accumulated several hundred of these curious pieces, pulled from several large lots of these that passed through our hands in 1994.



Barbarous Radiate. Late 3rd - 4th Century AD. Æ "Antoninianus" ranging in size from 8-12mm. Crude radiate bust right / Various reverse designs. See Seaby RCV page 279. These represent the pick of the lot. VF, maybe better, for issue.
Order as item #(SP2053) \$12/£8

Five Barbarous Radiates. We will send you as varied a selection as our group permits. VF, maybe better, for issue.
Order as item #(SP2054) \$45/£30

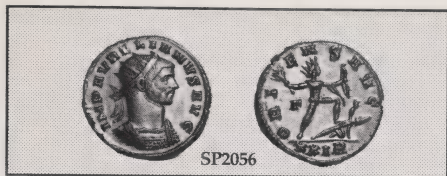


Barbarous Radiate. Late 3rd Century AD. Æ "Antoninianus" ranging in size from 15-17mm. Crude radiate bust right / Various reverse designs. See Seaby RCV page 279. These issues could well have circulated contemporaneously with other official antoniniani of the time. The style clearly indicates that they are not official mint products. EF for issue.
Order as item #(SP2055) \$45/£30

Aurelian 270-275 AD

Aurelian, born of humble origins, adopted a military career and became one of the Empire's greatest generals. During his short reign of five years, he reunified the Roman Empire and restored it to its former extent, with the exception of Dacia. He put an end to the Palmyrene Empire in the East and the Gallo-Roman Empire in the West. Queen Zenobia of Palmyra and Tetricus I both appeared as captives in a magnificent celebration held by Aurelian in Rome. Unfortunately, like many of his predecessors, Aurelian fell victim to an assassination.

Aurelian tried to reestablish the flagging economy by reintroducing the denarius, the sestertius and the as. His effort was short lived. However, the overall quality of die workmanship and fabric improved during his reign. The antoninianus of Aurelian is a well executed coin. The overall quality of the antoninianus would remain quite good for the next twenty-five years until the monetary reforms of Diocletian.



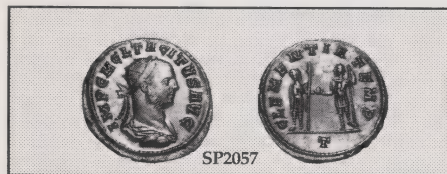
Aurelian. 270-275 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3251ff. Each has been picked for centering and strike. All have nice surfaces. EF.

Order as item #(SP2056)

\$90/£60

Tacitus 275-276 AD

Tacitus, at 75, was appointed by the Senate to succeed Aurelian. At his advanced age, he joined the Roman forces in Thrace and helped repel a Gothic invasion of Asia Minor. The rigors of the campaign, combined with the inclement climate, were too much for him. He died of natural causes in Cappadocia in 276 AD.



Tacitus. 275-276 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3300ff. They are all well centered and have a little wear. Good VF.

Order as item #(SP2057)

\$60/£40

Florian 276 AD

Florian was the half-brother of Tacitus. He immediately assumed the purple, and his rule was recognized by the Senate and the western provinces. The eastern army proclaimed Probus emperor and Florian immediately marched against him. The two armies met near Tarsus in Cilicia, but before any serious battle could take place, Florian's own soldiers murdered him and went over to Probus. Florian's brief reign had lasted a little over two months.



Florian. 276 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3325ff. Scarce. We have accumulated a handful of pieces of this scarce emperor. All are well centered. Nice VF.

Order as item #(SP2058)

\$165/£110

Probus 276-282 AD

One of the leading generals in the Roman army, Probus was declared emperor by his troops after the death of Tacitus. His reign was notable for its military successes as well as his success in restoring economic prosperity to the Empire. History gives Probus credit with laying the foundations for many of Europe's great vineyards. Unfortunately, he was murdered by a band of mutinous soldiers who were enraged at having been employed on public works instead of military duties.



Probus. 276-282 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right or left / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3388ff. During the last year we have handpicked a number of pieces. All were selected for centering and strike and have little or no wear. A high quality piece of our choice. Choice EF.

Order as item #(SP2059)

\$75/£50

Carus 282-283 AD

Upon the death of Probus, Carus, the praetorian prefect, was proclaimed emperor by the army. He immediately conferred the rank of Caesar on his sons Carinus and Numerian. He set out on a campaign against the Persians whom he drove back in disorder. Unfortunately, before he could follow up on his successes, he was murdered although officially he was killed by a bolt of lightning at his camp near Ctesiphon!



Carus. 282-283 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3397ff. Nicely centered and struck. Good VF.

Order as item #(SP2060)

\$45/£30

Carinus 283-285 AD

Carinus was the elder son of Carus. He was left to govern Rome while his father and younger brother campaigned against the Persians. Shortly after the death of Carus he put down a revolt by Julian of Pannonia and marched immediately against Diocletian who had been proclaimed emperor by the Eastern army following the death of Numerian. In the conflict that followed he was successful initially but fell at the hands of his own troops who murdered him in favor of Diocletian.



Carinus. 283-285 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3462ff. Nicely centered and struck. Good VF.
Order as item#(SP2061) \$45/£30

Maximianus 286-305 AD

The history of Maximianus, one of the rulers of the tetrarchy, will be presented in more detail a little later on in the list. The following issues were struck during his first reign prior to the monetary reforms of Diocletian. As they are antoniniani, we thought they fit in best at this point in the list.

Maximianus, awarded the rank of Augustus in 286 AD, was given control of the western provinces by Diocletian. His appointment was the first step in the development of the Tetrarchy as Diocletian realized that one emperor alone could not manage the affairs of the Empire.



Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Pre-reform Antoninianus. Struck in 289 AD. IMP C MAXIMIANVS PF AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust right or left / VIRTVTI AVGG, Hercules wrestling the Nemean lion. Lugdunum mint. Seaby RCV 3624; RIC V, part 2, 454.

This select group has little or no wear. The silver wash that was used to give these antoniniani their appearance as silver coins rarely survives intact today, as it quickly vanished as the coins circulated. These pieces are EF, with the silver wash mostly intact.

Order as item # (SP2062)

\$75/£50



Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Pre-reform Antoninianus. Struck in 289 AD. IMP C MAXIMIANVS PF AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust left or right / VIRTVTI AVGG, Hercules, being crowned by Victory, wrestling the Nemean lion. Lugdunum mint. Seaby RCV 3624 variety (Victory); RIC V, part 2, 460.

From the same group as the previous offer, but a variety with Victory only on the reverse. These pieces are EF, with the silver wash mostly intact.

Order as item # (SP2063)

\$75/£50

THE MONETARY REFORMS OF 286 - 296 AD

Diocletian made a valiant attempt at reforming the Roman monetary system, which after centuries of relative stability, had fallen into a state of confusion and flux during the disastrous inflation of the third century. His efforts instilled a new vitality into the currency. His reforms consisted first of increasing the weight of the gold aureus and then introducing a good silver coin based on the old denarius - the argenteus. The final element of his reform was the introduction of a large bronze coin - the follis. Though scholars still debate the exact inter-relationship between each of the denominations, a strong case has been made for the following relationship: One AV Aureus = 24 AR Argentei; One AR Argenteus = 5 Æ Folles; One Æ Follis = 5 Æ Denarii; One Antoninianus (which became a post reform radiate) = 2 Æ Denarii.

BRONZE FOLLES OF THE TETRARCHY

Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius I and Galerius
 284-305 AD • 286-305 AD • 293-305 AD • 293-305 AD

Following the death of Numerian, the troops proclaimed Diocletian as Emperor. Although a competent general, Diocletian was a far better statesman and reformer than a soldier. Looking back on 50 years of nearly constant civil war, he saw the potential advantages of shared rule in governing a vast and diverse empire. Therefore Diocletian appointed his able commander Maximianus as joint Augustus. Maximianus took control of the Western provinces and Diocletian the Eastern. In 293 AD, the system of imperial colleagues was further extended with the appointment of two Caesars. Constantius I, a Dardanian nobleman, and Galerius, a rough but able soldier, both assumed the rank of Caesar. Constantius was made Caesar under Maximianus, in the West, and Galerius became Diocletian's Caesar in the East.

This formidable team was far more effective in dealing with emergencies, such as local rebellions and foreign invasions, than a sole emperor ever could have been. Unfortunately this well thought out system would only survive for a few years after both Diocletian and Maximianus abdicated their titles in 305 AD.

Last year we purchased a large hoard of coins of these four emperors of the tetrarchy. The coins were heavily encrusted when we purchased them. Through judicious cleaning we have a nice selection in several grades for your consideration.



Diocletian. 284-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius standing left with modius. Seaby RCV 3536 varieties. A group in choice VF condition. All are nicely centered and reasonably well struck.
Order as item # (SP2064) \$45/£30



SP2065

We have another much smaller group of select EF specimens. For every fifty choice VF's there is one select EF piece.

Order as item #(SP2065)

\$135/£90

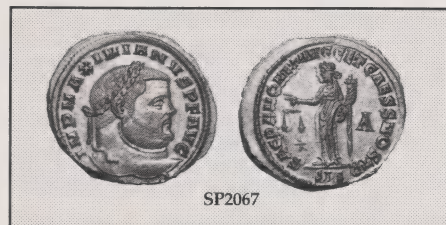


SP2066

Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Various Genius and Moneta reverses. Seaby RCV 3634ff. Choice VF condition, nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item #(SP2066)

\$45/£30



SP2067

Again, we have another much smaller group of select EF specimens.

Order as item #(SP2067)

\$135/£90



SP2068

Constantius I, Caesar. 293-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Various Genius and Moneta reverses. Seaby RCV 3670ff. Choice VF condition, nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item #(SP2068)

\$45/£30



SP2069

Select EF specimens.

Order as item #(SP2069)

\$135/£90



SP2070

Galerius, as Caesar. 293-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius. Seaby RCV 3707ff. Choice VF condition, nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item #(SP2070)

\$45/£30



SP2071

Select EF specimens.

Order as item #(SP2071)

\$135/£90

VALUE PACKAGE Limited time offer

For a limited time, we can offer sets of the above four emperors in choice VF condition. Unfortunately, we do not have enough EF specimens to offer EF sets. One coin of each of the following rulers in choice VF condition: Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius and Galerius.

Order as item #(SP2072)

\$150/£100

Constantine I, the Great The First Christian Emperor 307-337 AD

Constantine I was the son of Constantius I and Helena. When Constantius was raised to the rank of Caesar in 293 AD, his son joined the court of Diocletian. He was a promising young officer. In 307 AD he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximianus and was raised to the rank of Augustus. During the next six years he consolidated his power, finally becoming sole Augustus in 324 AD.

Constantine found that Rome did not play a central part in his ideas for the organization of the Empire. After stays at Trier and several other mint cities in the west and in his native Balkans, he decided that the new center for the Roman Empire should be the ancient city of Byzantium. There he founded between 326 and 330 the city of Constantinopolis (modern Istanbul), which as the Eastern Roman or Byzantine capital continued to dominate the area until its fall to the Turks in 1453.

Constantine fostered a second and even more important revolution. He permitted and encouraged conversion from paganism to Christianity. In 311 AD, he issued the Edict of Serdica along with Galerius and Licinius, legalizing Christianity.

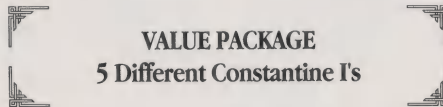
Constantine was a man of deep but impulsive emotions. He was extravagant, capricious and ruthless. His ambition and energy were unbounded. He was a general of the highest order. His two great decisions in life - to found Constantinople and to convert the Roman policy on Christianity - reverberated throughout the centuries. His reign was one of supreme importance to the future of the Empire, to the Church and to the course of western civilization.



Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Folis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3870ff. We have accumulated a wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item #(SP2073)

\$45 / £30



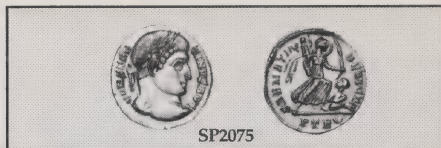
If you would like five different types of Constantine in choice EF, we can supply them while our stock lasts.

Order as item #(SP2074)

\$185 / £125

SARMATIA DEVICTA

In 322 AD, Constantine crushed a Sarmatian invasion of the Balkans, which led his forces into territory under the control of Licinius. Because of this transgression, the coins which Constantine issued to celebrate the victory infuriated Licinius who refused to allow them to circulate in the East. War soon broke out between the two, and Constantine defeated Licinius in 324, now assuming total control over the Empire.



Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Folis. Various mints. Laureate head right / SARMATIA DEVICTA, Victory advancing right, captive at her feet. Seaby RCV 3880ff. EF.

Order as item #(SP2075)

\$75 / £50

Commemorative Issues 330-346 AD

A large quantity of folles were issued, in conjunction with the re-foundation of Constantinople, that commemorated the founding of Rome. These coins were issued as reminders to Romans of their glorious and important past.



Commemorative. Roma. 330-346 AD. Æ Folis. Various mints. VRBS ROMA, helmeted head of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle / She-wolf standing left suckling Romulus and Remus. Seaby RCV 3894. Only 6 EF examples available. All are selected examples from the Nether Compton Hoard, found in Dorset in 1989 by members of the Yeovil Metal Detecting Club.

Order as item #(SP2076)

\$45 / £30

Fausta Wife of Constantine Executed in 326 AD

Fausta was Constantine's second wife and mother of the Caesars Constantine II and Constantius II. In 326 AD, wanting to ensure the continued success of her two children, Fausta fabricated evidence of treason against Crispus, Constantine's son from his first marriage, for which he was put to death. Learning of Fausta's deed, Constantine had her executed later in 326 AD.



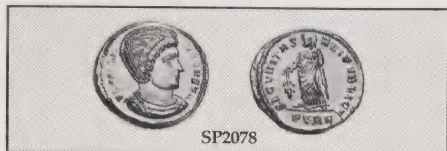
Fausta. Died 326 AD. Æ Folis. Trier mint. Draped bust right / Fausta standing holding Constantine II and Constantius II as infants. Seaby RCV 3903. We have a small group of Good VF specimens available at a very reasonable price while our supply lasts. These are selected from the Durrington II Hoard buried circa 327-328 AD and found in Wiltshire in 1993. The hoard has been catalogued by the Museum of South Wiltshire and Salisbury for future publication.

Order as item #(SP2077)

\$75 / £50

Helena Mother of Constantine Died 328 AD

Helena was the first wife of Constantius I and the mother of Constantine I. With the formation of the Tetrarchy, Constantius divorced Helena to marry Theodora, the step-daughter of Maximianus. After the divorce, Helena retired to private life, only to return to the public eye when Constantine became emperor. As a devout Christian, Helena probably had a considerable influence on Constantine's conversion to Christianity. She spent the last several years of her life in search of the true cross, which it is said that she found. Helena died in 328 AD. She was later canonized as a Christian Saint.



Helena. Died 328 AD. Æ Follis. Trier mint. Diademed and draped bust right / Helena standing left holding branch. Seaby RCV 3908 variety. We have a small group of Good VF specimens available at a very reasonable price. These are selected from the Durrington II Hoard buried circa 327-328 AD and found in Wiltshire in 1993. The hoard has been catalogued by the Museum of South Wiltshire and Salisbury for future publication.

Order as item #(SP2078)

\$75/£50

Constantine I, the Great And Two of the Women in His Life Fausta & Helena

Since we have a supply of all three of these people we'll make this offer. A nice example of Constantine I, Helena and Fausta - all Good VF to EF and evenly matched. Available while our supply lasts.

Order as item #(SP2079)

\$150/£100

Crispus, as Caesar Died 326 AD

The son of Constantine and Minervina. He was a prince of great talents and virtues. He distinguished himself at an early age militarily, defeating the Franks in Gaul in 320 AD. By a rash and cruel order of his father, on a false accusation brought by his step-mother Fausta, whose love he is said to have repelled, and to whose jealousy and revenge he fell victim, he was put to death.



Crispus, as Caesar. Died 326 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3915ff. A wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item #(SP2080)

\$45/£30

VALUE PACKAGE

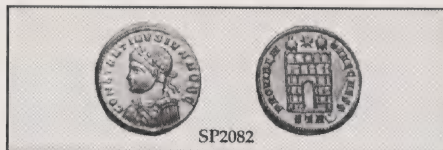
If you would like five different types of Crispus in choice EF, we can supply them for a while.

Order as item #(SP2081)

\$185/£125

Constantine II 337-340 AD

The eldest son of Constantine I and Fausta. Upon the death of Constantine he was given control of the western provinces which included Spain, Gaul and Britain. Early in 340 AD he quarrelled with his younger brother Constans and died in an ambush near Aquileia.



Constantine II. 337-340 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3941ff. An assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item #(SP2082)

\$45/£30

VALUE PACKAGE

If you would like five different types of Constantine II in choice EF, we can supply them for a while.

Order as item #(SP2083)

\$185/£125

The Camp Gate

Between 324 AD and 329 AD, the camp gate reverse was the primary reverse type used on the coinage of the Roman empire. The type usually features a camp gate with two turrets, an open door, 2 stars above and the legends PROVIDENTIA AVG for Constantine I and PROVIDENTIA CAESS for his 3 sons, Constantine II, Crispus and Constantius II. The camp gate type was issued at each of the mints then in operation.

We currently have a nice selection of EF coins from various mints of each of the four emperors. All of these are from the Durrington II Hoard (see above under Fausta and Helena).



Constantine I. 307-337 AD. Æ Follis. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF. *Order as item #*(SP2084)

\$45/£30

Crispus, Caesar. 317-326 AD. Æ Follis. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF. *Order as item #*(SP2085)

\$45/£30

Constantine II, Caesar. 317-337 AD. Æ Folis. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF.

Order as item #(SP2086) \$45/£30

Constantius II, Caesar. 324-337 AD. Æ Folis. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF.

Order as item #(SP2087) \$45/£30

VALUE PACKAGE Camp Gate Group

One of each of the four emperors with a campgate on the reverse. All choice EF.

Order as item #(SP2088) \$150/£100

Julian II, the Apostate 360-363 AD

Julian, a nephew of Constantine the Great, proved himself an able commander as the governor of Gaul. He revolted against his cousin, Constantius II when asked to move his men to the eastern provinces and his troops claimed him Augustus. While on his way to confront Julian, Constantius died leaving Julian as the undisputed ruler of the Empire.

Julian was a man of considerable literary scholarship and some of his writings still exist today. He strongly favored the old pagan religion over the Christian creed he had been forced to adopt. This distaste for the Christian religion led Church historians of the time to label him "the Apostate". The title "Philosopher" which he was also given is probably more suitable.



Julian II, the Apostate. 360-363 AD. Æ 17mm. Various mints. Helmeted and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield / VOT X MVLTT XX in wreath. Seaby RCV 4074. A group of superb specimens. Superb EF, as struck. Beautiful even brown surfaces.

Order as item #(SP2089) \$165/£110

Gratian 367-383 AD

Gratian was given the rank of Augustus at the age of seven. At the age of 15 his father Valentinian I died, and he became sole ruler of the western division of the Empire. He managed to maintain control with the help of his ablest general Theodosius I until 383 AD when Magnus Maximus, commander of the armies in Britain, was proclaimed emperor by his troops and promptly invaded Gaul. Gratian was deserted by his own soldiers and was murdered at Lugdunum on August 25th.



Gratian. 367-383 AD. Æ 2. Various mints. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Gratian standing left, raising kneeling female figure. Seaby RCV 4139. A small group. They grade Fine to Good Fine.

Order as item #(SP2090) \$15/£10

A Final Roman Offer For the Adventurous

On a regular basis we acquire thousands of low grade uncleaned Roman coins that - for lack of a better term - are floor sweepings. These ground finds come to us by the thousand. Most are found in Britain. These make for excellent coins to try your hand at cleaning and attribution, and who knows what you will find. We just count them out and bag them by the hundred. The condition is hardly nice, but the price is reasonable. Bag lots of 100 Roman "floor sweepings".

Order as item #(SP2091) \$90/£60

COINS OF THE ROMAN PROVINCES

Until about ten years ago, the Roman Provincial, or- as it was called in the past - the Greek Imperial, series was the most neglected of the ancient series. Roman Provincial coins are in many instances the final phase of a long established city coinage. These coins were struck contemporaneously with the Roman coinage from Augustus to Diocletian. Almost all have the portrait of the ruling Emperor and provincial issues are the only coinage available for certain personalities. The municipal coinages of the Roman Imperial period are for the most part to be found in the eastern provinces of the Empire, with the exception of Spain where there was a large output of provincial issues through the Julio-Claudian period. In the eastern half of the Empire, hundreds of cities were accorded the right of local coinage during the first three centuries of the Imperial period. This right to issue coins was exercised only sporadically by many cities. The peak of activity seems to have been reached in the early third century AD under the Severan Dynasty. After that there is a gradual decline so that after the assassination of Gallienus in 268 AD production ceased throughout the Empire with the exception of a few mints in southern Asia Minor and in Egypt. The financial collapse of the state in the sixth and seventh decades of the third century, and the political chaos in the east following Valerian's capture by the Persians in 260 AD were major factors in the decline of local coinages.

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Sear, David R. **Greek Imperial Coins and Their Values. The Local Coinages of the Roman Empire.** 1982. Hardbound. 636 pages. A listing of over 6000 provincial issues. Introduction, maps, history, values, inscriptions, index. This book is devoted to the local coinages of the Roman Empire spanning three centuries from Augustus to Diocletian. It includes over 600 mints from Spain to Mesopotamia. Also included are coins for independent contemporaneous states. This complex and fascinating field, once neglected, has become more popular in recent years. Even so, most Roman provincial coins can still be bought at bargain prices considering their rarity. This book is the most valuable single reference.

Order as item #(GI102) \$85.00

SNG von Aulock. **Collection Hans von Aulock.** Originally printed in 18 volumes, SNG von Aulock has been reprinted in four books with quality bindings. 8739 coins illustrated on 304 plates. A major reference on the Roman Provincial coins of Asia Minor.

Order as item # (GR150)

\$495.00

SNG Copenhagen: **SNG Copenhagen** is the largest and most complete of all the SNG's. A major reference on the Roman Provincial coins of Asia Minor.

Vol. I. *Italy and Sicily.* 92 pages, 60 plates. \$175.00 (GR186)

Vol. II. *Thrace and Macedonia.* 68 pages, 60 plates. \$175.00 (GR187)

Vol. III. *Greece, Thessaly to Aegean Islands.* 96 pages, 80 plates. \$175.00 (GR188)

Vol. IV. *Bosporus to Lesbos.* 62 pages, 50 plates. \$175.00 (GR177)

Vol. V. *Ionia, Caria and Lydia.* 93 pages, 83 plates. \$175.00 (GR178)

Vol. VI. *Phrygia to Cilicia.* 73 pages, 63 plates. \$175.00 (GR179)

Vol. VII. *Cyprus to India.* 81 pages, 67 plates. \$175.00 (GR189)

Vol. VIII. *Spain-Gaul, North Africa, Syria-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica, Egypt-The Ptolemies.* 131 pages, 115 plates. \$99.00 (GR162)

Order a complete set, Vol I-VIII and save \$305.00. Extra postage required.

Order as item # (GR196)

\$1095.00

We have a constantly changing stock of Roman Provincial coins. Unfortunately, due to the nature of these coins, we rarely get a large enough quantity of one type to run them as specials. If you are collecting a specific city or region please take a few minutes and drop us a note. We will be happy to offer you coins from specific cities as they come in to inventory. The exception to the supply rule is the Egypt series. Alexandria produced the most extensive variety of coins within the provinces. We have several large quantities on hand for your consideration.

Curtis, James W. **Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt.** 1990. Hardbound. 425 pages. 1200 plus illustrations. Introduction, 2000 plus coins listed, rarities, index, history. This reprint has added 1200 illustrations taken from catalogues of Classical Numismatic Group and other dealers. Also bound into this edition are two articles by Milne: "The Lead Token-Coinage of Egypt Under the Romans" and "The Currency of Egypt in the Fifth Century." An outstanding contribution to the field of Alexandrian numismatics.

Order as item # (GI103)

\$45.00

Carus and His Sons 282-284 AD

Carus was Praetorian Prefect when he led a revolt in Raetia against Probus. Probus was in Sirmium in the Balkans when news of the revolt reached him and caused his army to mutiny and murder him — the army already enraged at having been employed on public works. Carus was then declared emperor by the army and his two sons, Numerian and Carinus, were given the rank of Caesar shortly thereafter. Carinus was left to guard the west while Carus and Numerian continued Probus' plans for an eastern campaign. Carus was soon murdered although officially it was stated that he had been struck by lightning!

Numerian was murdered in late 284 on his return trip to Rome by his prefect Aper, who was subsequently murdered by the senior military officers. One of those officers was Diocletian, who was then proclaimed emperor. Carinus, after defeating the usurper Julian near Verona, moved against his new rival, and a close-fought battle became meaningless when Carinus was assassinated by one of his own tribunes.



EGYPT, Alexandria. Carus, Carinus & Numerian. 282-284 AD. Potin Tetradrachms. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. Sear GICV, 4774, 4778, 4781 for type. We are pleased to offer the following group of potin tetradrachms from Alexandria in Egypt for Carus and his two sons, Numerian and Carinus. This offering represents an opportunity to acquire the coinage of this short-lived dynasty, for both their Imperial and Provincial coinages are considered scarce. Three potin tetradrachms. Nice VF's.

Order as item # (SP2092)

\$60 / £40

VALUE PACKAGE Begin Collecting Alexandrian

Let us introduce you to the collecting of Alexandrian coins. Our package includes 5 tetradrachms (all different emperors, one of which will be Nero) and a copy of (GI103) Curtis, James W., **Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt.** The tetradrachms grade from Fine to Very Fine. A good value and a great introduction to a fascinating series.

Order as item # (SP2093)

\$135 / £90

COINS OF THE DARK AGES

Europe as the Roman Empire Fell and the Hordes Descended

In the 5th century AD, the western Roman Empire disintegrated under the pressure of barbarian invasion. For the next five centuries various tribes exerted their influence over various regions of the west. Not until the tenth century did national political units emerge.

This complex and often poorly documented area of numismatics remains an area where scholarship is still being refined. Several well written books on the subject are available - see the book list. As a start we recommend the following book.

Grierson, Philip and Blackburn, M. **Medieval European Coinage, Volume I. The Early Middle Ages (5th-10th Centuries).** 1986. Hardbound. 674 pages, 65 plates. 1529 coins catalogued and illustrated. Introduction, historical background, sylloge format coin listing, extensive index. Beautifully printed. This is the first volume in what will eventually become the standard reference on medieval coins. Offers coverage of Dark Ages, Visigoths, Lombards, Franks, Anglo-Saxon, Carolingian and Viking issues. Highly recommended for both beginners and advanced collectors. Essential for any comprehensive library.

Order as item # (M120)

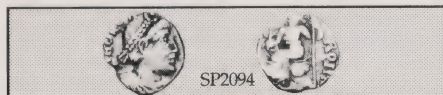
\$195.00

The Vandals

Pseudo-Imperial Coinage

Circa 440-490 AD

The Kingdom established by the Vandals in North Africa lasted almost a hundred years. They invaded the Empire in 406 AD, crossed the frozen Rhine and for two years plundered and devastated Gaul before moving into Spain. By 422 AD they had moved into Andalusia in southern Spain. In 439 AD they captured Carthage. They were under the strong leadership of Gaiseric who through a treaty with Pope Boniface established a recognized land for his people. The earliest coins of the Vandals were silver siliquae that imitated the Roman siliquae in circulation at the time.



VANDALS. Psuedo-Imperial. Circa 440-490 AD. AR Siliqua. Diademed bust of Emperor (often Honorius) / VRBS ROMA, Roma seated left. See Grierson, MEC, Plate 1, 1-3. Typical for the issue. Crude but interesting. Fine.

Order as item #(SP2094)

\$45/£30

COINS OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

The Byzantine Empire lasted for almost a thousand years after the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, until the Turks finally overran Constantinople in 1453.

With almost a millenium of continous development, the types of Byzantine coinage underwent many changes. The Byzantine people were a conservative group. Each change, when viewed in the context of the time, was consistent with a money change elsewhere in the Mediterranean.

Several well written books on the subject are available - see the book list. As a start we recommend the following book.

Sear, David R. **Byzantine Coins and Their Values.** 1987. Hardbound. 526 pages. Introduction, history, complete listing with extensive illustrations, values, index. Comprehensive catalogue of the Byzantine series. Covers the coins of Anastasius to the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Now includes a section on the coins of Trebizond.

Order as item # (BY102)

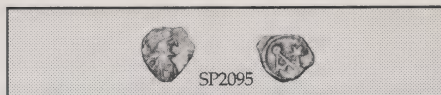
\$100.00

Anastasius

491-518 AD

Following the death of the Roman Emperor Zeno, the choice of a successor rested with the wife of Zeno. Ariadne selected a somewhat obscure court official Anastasius. Anastasius completely reformed the monetary system in 498 AD. It is due to these radical changes that many scholars have accorded him the title of first Byzantine Emperor.

Anastasius' first coinage was merely a continuation of the Roman coinage of the time. Before his reforms of 498, his bronze coinage was a minuscule nummus. This was, like its Roman predecessors, the small coin of the day.



Anastasius . 491-518 AD. Æ Nummus. Struck at Constantinople 491-498 AD. Diademed bust right with traces of legend around / Monogram of Anastasius. Sear BCV 13. Scarce. We recently acquired a small group of these, the first group we have had. Ordinarily we only get one or two of these a year. For the issue this is an attractive group. Fine-Very Fine.

Order as item #(SP2095)

\$33/£22

WORLD COINAGE

Mostly European and near Eastern With an emphasis on coins prior to 1600

As Rome declined in the West, Europe was submerged into a long period of conflict. Barbarian tribes jostled for control with the local populace. This dark age lasted various lengths of time in various parts of Europe. Eventually national political units emerged and the countries that make up Europe and the middle east began to take form.

This section will deal principally with coins from this medieval period. Books that deal with specific countries are listed in the book list in back. We suggest the following for a general overview.

Grierson, Philip. **Coins of Medieval Europe.** 1991. Hardbound. 478 black & white illustrations, 8 pages of color plates. General survey of medieval coins. Excellent introduction to the world of medieval numismatics. Professor Grierson examines the evolution of medieval coinage in this much needed work. Surveying the coinage from barbarian invasions down through the centuries, Grierson examines the development of the coinage in relation to the political and economic expansion of Latin Christendom. This work is an important addition to every numismatic library.

Order as item #(M103)

\$75.00

COINS OF THE CRUSADERS

Latin Christendom

The establishment of Islamic Turkish principalities in central Turkey shook the Byzantine Empire and prompted a strong Christian response. For the next several centuries huge wars were waged in the name of Christianity. These Crusades generated their own countries as well as their own coins. For further reading on the subject you might want to pick up a copy of the following from our book department.

Malloy, Alex G., Irene F. Preston and A.J. Seltman. **Coins of the Crusader States.** 1994. 500+ pages, 11 plates, hardcover. A one volume compendium of all known Crusader types. Most major types are illustrated with in-text line drawings and in the photographic plates. Each coin is accompanied by a description and a complete transcription of its legend. Includes an extensive bibliography.

Order as item # (M164)

\$75.00

The above reference is abbreviated as CCS in the following offers.

TRIPOLI

Counts of Tripoli

Bohemund VI (1251-1275) & Bohemund VII (1275-1287)

By the late 13th century the use of gold coinage was in decline and silver was re-emerging as the circulating coin of commerce. Note the predominance of silver coinage in the economies of the Seljuks of Rum, Cilician Armenia, Trebizond, the Nicean Empire and even Saladin's use of silver at Damascus. Two of the finest of all the silver coins ever struck by the Franks in Syria and Palestine were issues by the Counts of Tripoli shortly before Tripoli fell to the onslaught of the Mamluks. They are also the last. In 1266, Saint Louis IX, King of France, introduced the Gros Tournois into the French economy. At about the same time, the Counts of Tripoli introduced a silver gros of consistent fineness and weight. This denomination was something Louis and his crusading companions would have been familiar with as a currency. From a recent acquisition, we have the pleasure of offering one of the few groups of these coins to ever come into the market place. No substantial quantity of these coins has been offered in the marketplace for over twenty years. Part of the beauty of these coins lies in the fact that they survived in choice condition compared to most crusader coins.



SP2096

Tripoli. Bohemund VI. 1251-1275. AR Gros. +BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / : +CIVITAS TRIPOLI, star. CCS page 174, 22. Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design.

Order as item # (SP2096)

\$165/£110



SP2097

Tripoli. Bohemund VII. 1275-1287. AR Gros. +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / : +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle with three towers (Of Tripolitan design - a design heavily influenced by other Crusader types). CCS, page 175, 26. Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design.

Order as item # (SP2097)

\$110/£70



SP2098

Tripoli. Bohemund VII. 1275-1287. AR Half Gros. +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / : +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle with three towers. CCS, page 175, 27. Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design.

Order as item # (SP2098)

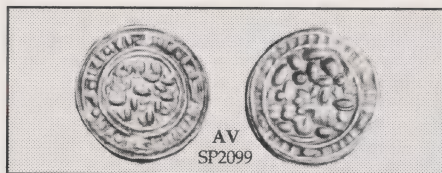
\$95 / £65

GOLDEN TRADE DINAR OF ETHIOPIA

Trade coins have always been a popular area of numismatics. By definition they are coins which were produced primarily for use in commerce with other countries. Examples of trade coins range from the Levantine ducats of Venice to the pillar dollars of Latin America to the Maria Theresa taler of Austria. All of these coins and many others were produced as a medium of exchange which was acceptable in local trading areas. One of the first trade coins was struck in Ethiopia around 1100 AD for use in trade with the Arabic and Jewish merchants just across the Red Sea in Asia. Following the demise of the Christian Axumite kingdom of Ethiopia, barter was the primary form of trade within the region, but some form of currency was necessary for dealing with the Yemenites. The coin which was produced to serve this purpose was an imitation of the contemporary Yemeni gold dinar of Ali bin Muhammad minted at Zabid, struck in pale gold. Two hundred years later the Venetian ducat became the standard gold trade coin for the area, and local imitations of this coinage were also produced. No other coins were struck in Ethiopia for over 700 years.

The trade route from India to the Arabian Peninsula to the east coast of Africa was one of the most successful and important commercial links in the history of man. Spices, slaves and precious stones and metals were all part of the lucrative East India trade route. Over the years many trade coins were introduced and used in this economy including the Maria Theresa taler, the Venetian ducat, the Ottoman sultani and the Indian silver rupee, but the first trade coin was the Ethiopian gold dinar.

About fifteen years ago, following a series of earthquakes in Yemen, a hoard of gold coins was discovered. This hoard included about four hundred gold half dinars struck in the name of Queen Arwa, the granddaughter of Ali bin Muhammad, and dated AH 478 (1094 AD). About 100 of the Ethiopian trade dinars were also found in this hoard.



AV
SP2099

Ethiopia. Circa 1050 AD. AV Dinar. In imitation of the Yemen dinars of Ali bin Muhammad. Mitchiner, *World of Islam*, 536. Rare. We have obtained a very small quantity of these scarce pieces. Crude, choice VF.

Order as item # (SP2099)

\$165/£110

FRANCE

Roman Gaul fell to the Franks in the sixth century. Over the next three hundred years the Merovingian Empire grew and gave way to the Carolingian Empire under Charlemagne. By the tenth century the royal monopoly on coinage began to erode with numerous feudal counts, bishops and cities striking their own coinage. Royal coinage re-emerged under Philippe II Augustus (1180-1223). St. Louis IX introduced the Gros Tournois to France and commerce steadily grew through the reign of his son Philip IV (1285-1314). Unfortunately, Philip involved France in the Hundred Years War with England. This war heavily taxed French resources and a debasement of the coins is quite noticeable.



France. Philip IV. 1285-1314. AR Gros Tournais. +PHILIPPVS REX, cross / +TVRONVS CIVIS, castle. Duplessy, *Les Monnaies Royales*, I, 214 for type. A select VF of this famous denomination. A standard in any medieval collection.

Order as item #(SP2100)

\$60/£40

PROVINCIAL FRANCE

As the Carolingian Empire lost control over France, an extensive system of Feudal coinage emerged.



County of Blois. 12th Century. AR Denier. Stylized head right, Picasso-like design / +BEISIS CASTRO, around cross. Boudeau 193. Average VF.

Order as item #(SP2101)

\$25/£17

GERMANY

The Carolingian monetary system survived in Germany until the early 12th century. The great Dukes of Germany eventually took over the minting rights from the vestiges of the Empire. As the Dukedoms developed, many ecclesiastics, as well, received grants of minting. The first bishop to issue coins without an imperial name was Ulrich of Augsburg. During the 12th century a new style of coin developed. The bracteate, an extremely thin coin struck only on one side, developed as a replacement for the denar/pfennig which had become extremely debased.



Germany. Bishopric of Augsburg. Wolfhard von Roth-Wachernitz. 1288-1302. AR Bracteate. Uniface design, bust of the Bishop facing, holding miter. Bonhoff 1919 for type. Choice EF Bracteate.

Order as item #(SP2102)

\$135/£90

HUNGARY

The plain of Hungary was occupied by the Magyars in the last decade of the ninth century. Magyar horsemen had been the scourge of half the countries of Christendom, and their raids had taken them, on occasion, the whole length of Italy and nearly to the English Channel. Hungarian silver denars date from the reign of St. Stephen, who adopted Christianity and received his crown and royal title from the Pope in the year 1000. These earliest coins took on designs of neighboring German and Bohemian pieces. In the 12th century geometric designs replaced the designs of the earlier issues. Hungarian coinage grew under successive rulers. In the fifteenth century the Virgin Mary, patron of Hungary, replaced St. Ladislav on many of the coins.



Andreas I. 1046-1061. AR Denar. +REX ANDREAS, long cross, wedges in angles / REGLA CIVITAS, long cross, wedges in the angles. Huszar 8; Rethy-Probszt 11. As struck, EF.

Order as item #(SP2103)

\$90/£60

Jewish Moneyers

Jews played an important role in the monetary structure of medieval Europe. The Church's prohibition of interest (usury being defined as any interest) gave them exceptional opportunities. Jews were also outside the formal structure of feudal society. Metal cutting and engraving were old Jewish professions - it was a short step from being a goldsmith to cutting dies.

After the Mongol onslaught of 1240, Bela IV had to rebuild the Hungarian economy. He turned to Jewish financiers in Vienna to help him with this project. During his reign and that of his son Stephan V, Hebrew letters appear on state currency, showing up on denars and obols. It has been speculated that these letters refer back to workshops under the control of various Jewish mintmasters.



Bela IV. 1235-1270. AR Obol. Crowned head facing, inscription around which ends with the hebrew letter 'Tsadi' / Eagle with spread wings standing left, looking right. Rethy-Probszt 246. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP2104)

\$45/£30

Stephan V. 1270-1272. AR Obol. Crowned head left, inscription around / Two eagles standing facing outward, Jewish 'Aleph' between. Rethy-Probszt 297. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP2105)

\$45/£30

VALUE PACKAGE

Order one of each of the above obols with Jewish letters and save \$15/£10

Order as item #(SP2106)

\$75/£50

Later Medieval Coins of Hungary



Sigismund. 1386-1437. AR Denar. MONETA SIGISMVNDI (and varieties of) around cross / REGIS VNGARIE, shield. Rethy-Probszt 120-122. Choice VF.

Order as item #(SP2107)

\$15/£10

SEE PHOTO ON PREVIOUS PAGE

Ludwig II. 1516-1526. AR Denar. Hungarian shield / Madonna and child. Various dates. Rethy-Probszt 305-307. Good VF to EF. Dates of our choice.

Order as item # (SP2108)

£5/£10

INDIA

The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara

Circa 870-1008

The Hindu Shahis Dynasty was founded early in the 9th century when Kallar, a Brahman minister, overthrew his master, the Zabulite King Lagaturman, and took the crown of Kabul. The Hindu Shahis were ejected out of Kabul by 870 and moved into Pakistan establishing their capital at Ohind.

These coins are traditionally known as "bull and horseman" types for their standard design.



SP2109

The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara. Samanta Deva Series. Circa 870-1008 AD. AR Drachm. Mounted horseman with standard right / Humped bull seated left. Mitchiner, *Non-Islamic*, 117-120. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP2109)

£2/£15

The Gahadavalas of Kanauj and Banares

12th Century AD

After Mahmud, the Governor of the Punjab, had occupied the Kanauj in about 1090, he left it under the control of the Gahadavalas. As suzerain of the central Ganges valley, Govindachandra came into military conflict with numerous neighbors. These coins were possibly struck as tribute for the Ghaznavid during one of the many local skirmishes that erupted during his reign.



SP2110

The Gahadavalas of Kanauj and Banares. Govindachandra. 1114-1154. El Stater. Four-armed Lakshmi seated cross-legged facing / Three line Brahmi legend. Mitchiner, *Non-Islamic*, 490. VF. (Only three available)

Order as item # (SP2110)

£95/£65

The Rajas of Mysore

The Kingdom of Mysore rose to power in the 16th Century and by the 18th century was a dominant force in India. Two Anglo-Mysore wars resulted. In 1784 Tipu Sultan of Mysore made a peace with the British that unfortunately resulted in a further two Anglo-Mysore wars. Tipu Sultan fell defending his capital in 1799. The British re-established the Mysore realm under Krishna Raja.

We have acquired a small bag of Æ Paisa from the reign of Tipu Sultan, 1782-1799. The Indian elephant played an important role in everyday Indian life. This beast of burden served his masters well.



SP2111

Mysore. Tipu Sultan. 1782-1799. Æ Paisa. Elephant left, sometimes right / Mint, various. Mitchiner, *Non-Islamic*, 1001-1012. Near VF.

Order as item # (SP2111)

£15/£10

WORLD OF ISLAM

Islamic coinage extends over nearly fourteen centuries, and encompasses a region that extends from Spain and Morocco in the west to Malaya and Indonesia in the East. Islam emerged out of Arabia with a suddenness almost unparalleled in history. With no monetary traditions of its own, early Islamic coinage at first merely perpetuated pre-existing types of coins in the areas it conquered - Byzantine in the West, Sassanian in the East. Minor modifications were made: the mint name added in Greek or Arabic to the Byzantine prototypes, and the Sassanian emperor's name replaced by that of the Arabic Caliph or Governor. The result was the development of two parallel coinages, one in copper and gold, struck at mints in Syria, Palestine, Egypt and North Africa and known as Arab-Byzantine, the other almost entirely in silver, struck in Iraq and Iran, and known as Arab-Sassanian. Truly Islamic coinage arose as the Islamic Empire achieved its political and economic consolidation under the Umayyad Caliphate in the 7th Century AD.

Madina al-Salam

Baghdad, the City of Peace

A traveller in the 16th century wrote of Baghdad "a towne very populous and of great trafficke of strangers for that is the way to Persia, Turkie and Arabia, and from thence doe goe Caravans for these and other places." Baghdad traces its origins back four thousand years. It was not until the 8th century AD that the town rose to a position of first rank, and became the most important city in Mesopotamia. So long as Mesopotamia remained a fertile land of gardens, whose fruitfulness could excite all who visited there, Baghdad was truly the land of peace and plenty. It was the home of wealthy merchants and learned scholars who flourished under enlightened caliphates. Under al-Amin (AH 193-198/809-813 AD) Baghdad rose to be the centre of Islam at a time when Islam represented the highest civilization in the West. Renowned for learning, famous for silks and for gorgeous tiled buildings, Baghdad became the city of Arabian Nights.....



SP2112

The Abbasid Caliphate. Time of Al-Mahdi. AH 158-169/775-785 AD. AR Dirham. Mint of Madina al-Salam (Baghdad). "There is no God but God, who has no associate" in three lines from the Kalima / "Mohammed is the Prophet of God", "Caliph al-Mahdi". Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, page 71, 159 for type; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 215. EF.

Order as item (SP2112)

£22/£15

UMAYYADS OF SPAIN

Founded by Abd al-Rahman b. Mu'awiya b. Hisham who escaped from Syria during the Abbassid assault on his relatives in the mid 8th century. After repulsing a large Christian army sent by Charlemagne, he consolidated his power in Spain. The apogee of Umayyad power in Spain occurred during the reign of 'Abd al-Rahman III (AH 300-350/912-961 AD) who brought his power against the Christians in Leon & Navarre.



SP2113

Umayyads of Spain. Time of 'Abd al-Rahman III and his sons. AH 300-399/912-1009 AD. AR Dirham. "There is no God but God, who has no associate" in three lines from the Kalima / "Caliph and Commander of the Faithful" in three lines. Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, page 89, 324 for type; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 350. VF.

Order as item #(SP2113) \$30/£20

SPANISH IMITATIONS Muwahhid of North Africa & Spain

The Muwahhid settled in Spain during the 540's. Their realm at one point extended from a Spanish capital at Seville to a North African capital at Fas in Morocco. Weak and ineffective leadership amongst the Christian leaders in Spain left the Muwahhid to prosper until 1212 when combined forces from Castille, Navarre and Aragon defeated the Muwahhid and gave the Christians control over Andalusia. Residual Islamic pockets remained until the unification of Castille and Aragon in 1479, when Spanish forces moved into North Africa in efforts to bring Christianity to all.



SP2114

SPANISH IMITATIONS of the Dirhams of the Muwahhid. Circa 13th-14th Century. AR Milares. In the style of the issues of the Muwahhid, but the letters lack proper calligraphy. Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, page 114, 528ff; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 498. Near EF. These pieces were accepted in Europe as a recognized coin, but due to the poor quality of the calligraphy, were not accepted in Islamic areas.

Order as item #(SP2114) \$22/£15

ITALY Sicily

The weakness of Beneventum and the remaining Byzantine enclaves in the south laid open southern Italy and Sicily to invasion. Sicily was conquered first by the Muslims of North Africa, then in the 11th century by the Normans. The Hohenstaufen Dynasty seized control in 1194. They in turn were ousted by Charles I of Anjou. The Aragon Dynasty would rule Sicily for the next several hundred years. In Sicily the silver trade coin of the time was the pierreale. The pierreale was the equivalent of the giagliato which was being struck in southern Italy. These two coins circulated widely around the Mediterranean.



SP2115

Sicily. Frederick the Simple. 1355-1377. AR Pierreale. FRIDIRICVS DEI GRACIA REX SICILIE (and variations on) Eagle / + AC ATENARU NEOPATRI DUX (and variations on), Arms on shield of Aragon. Spahr, *Le Monete Siciliane*, Volume 2, 1-210. Choice VF.

Order as item #(SP2115)

\$60/£40

Venice

In 1284 Venice, following in the footsteps of Florence and Milan, introduced a new gold coin - the Ducat. Venice in this period played a major economic role in commerce throughout the Mediterranean. The Venetian Ducat became the gold trade coin of the era. It is roughly the same size as the old Roman and Byzantine solidus. Its design depicted Christ on one side and the doge kneeling before St. Mark on the other. This coin was often imitated by other cities due to its wide acceptance as a trade coin.

From a recent purchase, we have acquired a nice group of these ducats. All are from common dogs. They make a wonderful type coin.



AV
SP2116

Venice. Various Doges. Circa 1368-1423. AV Ducat. Christ standing facing / Doge kneeling before St. Mark. See Friedberg 1227 for type. Choice VF+ to EF. (5 available)

Order as item #(SP2116)

\$265/£175

SPAIN

By the late 11th century, the kingdoms of Navarre, Aragon, Leon and Castile had been created and were beginning to issue coins of their own. In 1085 Toledo was captured by Alfonso VI, king of Castile and Leon. The coin of the people was the billon dinero. It was issued in massive quantities.



SP2117

Castile. Alfonso VIII. 1158-1214. Billon Dinero. ALF S REX, crowned bust left / *+* above castle. Heiss 4.15. VF.

(Three available)

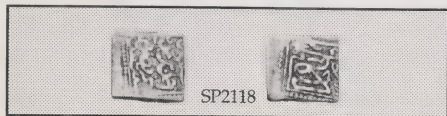
Order as item #(SP2117)

\$22/£15

TUNISIA

In 1529 Tunisia sought help from the Ottoman Empire in its struggles with Spain. From this point until 1830, Tunisia was part of the Ottoman Empire.

In the early 18th century a small square silver coin was introduced, it was called a nasri. This coin was copied from local Berber issues. It was meant to gain ready acceptance by the local populace.



Tunisia. Ottoman Empire. Ahmed III. Circa 1703. AR Nasri. Design in imitation of the local coinage. KM 34. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP2118)

\$33/£22

BRITISH COINAGE

Celtic to Modern

The history of British coinage is long and varied. The first coins came to Britain from the Gallo-Belgic Tribes in the 2nd-1st centuries BC. These circulated throughout south and east England. Julius Caesar's expeditions to England brought the Celts into direct contact with Rome. By this time most of the local tribes were striking their own coinage. When Rome conquered Britain, her coinage became that of the Roman Empire. The first British Empire was founded by Carausius in 287 BC. For his coins see item #SP2122 under Roman coins. From about 287 until 326 AD a Roman mint was present in Britain. The Roman government withdrew in the fifth century and with its withdrawal, the source for newly minted coins disappeared. Circulating coins were mutilated and heavily clipped. In the late sixth century as the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms developed a new coinage, the Scaet, became the standard denomination. By the mid 700's a new type of coin developed simultaneously in England and France. A broad, good silver penny became the Saxon and early Norman coin. Even the Viking invaders of the ninth century used this denomination. By the mid 1200's, some five hundred years after its introduction, the penny had fallen on hard times. Simultaneous to the development of the Gros Tournais in France under Louis IX and Philip IV, we see the introduction of the English Groat. The groat was the last of the great medieval designs. Under the Tudors realistic portraits replaced the standardized medieval representations. This renaissance in British coin design was a little behind its Italian neighbors. Milled coinage became a permanent fixture under Charles II in 1662. Again, England was a hundred years behind in her coining techniques.

There are many useful books on British coins. We have listed a few below. See the booklist for more.

Seaby. Coins of England and the United Kingdom. 1995 Edition. Hardbound. 366 pages. Fully illustrated. Listing of all the major coin types of England from Celtic to modern times. The standard reference. *Order as item #*(E156) \$24.95

Seaby, Peter. The Story of British Coinage. 1985. Hardbound. 250 pages. Introduction, historical outline, richly illustrated with excellent photographs, index. Interesting and recommended.

Order as item #(E113)

\$39.95

Van Arsdell, R.D. Celtic Coinage of Britain. 1989. Hardbound. 584 pages, 54 plates. The long-awaited standard reference for this interesting series. Meticulous attention to detail. 800 coin types illustrated throughout the text. A complete set of plates at the end. An exceptional work on a complicated field. Winner of the IAPN 1990 Book of the Year Award. Essential reference for the collector of English or Celtic coins.

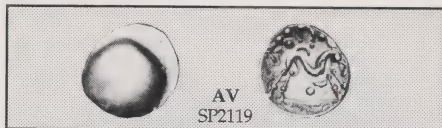
Order as item # (E102)

\$85.00

THE GALLIC WARS

The Caesarean Invasions of 55-54 BC

Before the onset of the Roman invasions, Britain enjoyed a lively cross-channel trade. Large hoards of Gallic War staters have been found in Britain. These were apparently struck to finance the resistance against the Roman invaders.



Celtic. Gallic War. Circa 60-55 BC. AV Stater. Blank / Disjoined horse right. Van Arsdell, *Celtic Coinage of Britain*, 54-56. Choice EF.

Order as item #(SP2119)

\$495/£335

The Durotriges

The Durotriges occupied all of Dorset, parts of Somerset, Wiltshire and Hampshire. From the earliest periods they had extensive trading contacts with the Armorican peninsula and consequently their coinage was unlike that of the other British tribes. During the Gallic War, they issued a gold stater of slightly lower gold content than the previous issue. The "Chute" stater, named for a substantial hoard found near Chute, was a short-lived issue, possibly cut short by the invasions.



Celtic. The Durotriges. Circa 65-58 BC. AV Stater. Abstract head right / Disjoined horse left, crab below. Van Arsdell, *Celtic Coinage of Britain*, 1505. Choice VF.

Order as item #(SP2120)

\$395/£265

BOUDICCA

Queen of the Iceni vs. Rome

The wife of the Iceni chieftan Prasutagus, Boudicca was enraged by Roman mistreatment of herself and her daughters after her husband's death. Inspired by her leadership, the Iceni led a general revolt of the Celtic tribes against Roman rule. The rebels sacked Camulodunum, London and Verulamium before being routed when they attacked the remaining Roman forces.



CELTIC. Iceni. Queen Boudicca. 61 AD. AR Unit. Stylized head right / Horse right. Van Arsdell 794; Seaby 74. Near VF.

Order as item # (SP2121)

\$165/£110

The First British Empire

Carausius & Allectus
287-293 AD & 293-296 AD

Carausius was a general under Maximianus who was in command of the fleet at Boulogne, given the responsibility to clear the sea of Frankish and Saxon pirates. However, the life of the pirates appealed more to him. In fear of retaliation from Maximianus, he declared himself emperor and sailed for Britain. He landed in Britain in 287 AD and defeated the Roman forces. Maximianus attempted to regain control of Britain but only succeeded in losing parts of Northern Gaul as well. Constantius took over the struggle from Maximianus and finally took Carausius' continental stronghold at Boulogne. Shortly thereafter, Carausius was murdered by his chief minister Allectus, who succeeded to the throne. Allectus lacked the abilities of Carausius, and Constantius finally invaded Britain and managed to recapture it with little resistance.



Carausius. 287-293 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3556ff. This early British ruler is popular with collectors of both Roman and British coins. Our pieces, while a bit rough from the ravages of time, are quite presentable. Good Fine to Very Fine.
Order as item # (SP2122) \$45/£30



Allectus. 293-296 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3586ff. Coins of Allectus are scarcer than those of Carausius. Again the majority of them tend to be a little rough. Average of Good Fine to Very Fine.
Order as item # (SP2123) \$90/£60

VALUE PACKAGE

If you would like one of each, we can supply matched pairs in limited numbers. Both near VF and well matched.

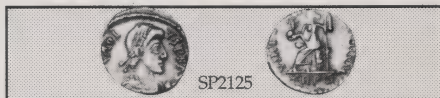
Order as item # (SP2124)

\$120/£80

TIME OF KING ARTHUR

Silver Currency of Post Roman Britain. After the final withdrawal of Roman troops from Britain at the beginning of the fifth century AD, the Romanized Celtic population was left to fend for itself against the Germanic (Saxon) invasions. Arthur, probably a powerful warlord in early Britain, was one of these defenders. Without the Roman presence, local commerce was left without a continuing supply of new coinage, and no official British coinage was struck for another 200 years. Roman silver siliquae continued to circulate but were routinely clipped to remove silver from the edges. It is still a mystery to modern scholars whether clipping was carried out officially to a particular standard or whether the clipping was simply the private removal of silver for prof-

iteering. We have acquired a group of these clipped siliquae, all struck in the fourth century AD in the reigns of Constantius II, Julian the Apostate, Theodosius I, Honorius, Arcadius, et al. While most no longer have the obverse legend, some can still be attributed to reign by portrait, reverse type or partial legends. An interesting illustration of how coinage circulated in the declining Roman world, the time of Arthur.



POST ROMAN BRITAIN. Time of King Arthur. Fourth century AR Siliqua, nice VF but clipped.

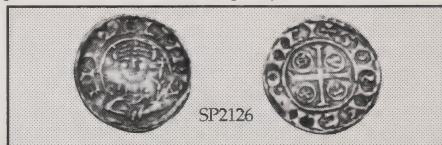
Order as item # (SP2125)

\$45/£30

William I The Norman Conquest 1066-1087

William, Duke of Normandy, was the cousin of Edward the Confessor. Upon the death of the Confessor, the English throne was claimed by Edward's brother-in-law Harold II. Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings by William of Normandy. Thus we have the first Norman King of England - William I.

William's coinage remained much the same as the Saxon coinage. He issued coins at over 65 mints. He issued seven types of coinage. We offer examples of his last issue - the PAX penny.



William I. 1066-1087. AR Pax Penny. Various mints. Crowned bust facing / Cross with PAX in the angles. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 1257. Toned VF.

Order as item # (SP2126)

\$330/£220

Richard I the Lion Heart 1189-1199

Richard, being the eldest of Henry's surviving sons, became king on his father's death. He spent only five months of his ten year reign in England. The balance of his reign was spent on baronial wars in his Norman and Angevin possessions or crusading in the Holy Land. Richard's English coinage continued the traditions of his father, Henry's name remaining on the coinage. These coins, with a distinct portrait that separate them from Henry's issues, are scarce today. This is not surprising as vast quantities of bullion were exported to finance the Third Crusade and then to ransom Richard from Henry VI of Austria. The only coins bearing Richard's name were those minted for his French possessions in Aquitaine and Poitou.



Richard I. 1189-1199. AR Denier of Poitou / +RICARDVS REX around cross / +PIC TAVIE NSIS in three lines. Elias 8. Toned VF.

Order as item # (SP2127)

\$95/£65

Henry III 1216-1272

In 1247 Henry introduced a new coinage with a security measure incorporated into the design to reduce the temptation of clipping the coins. The cross on the reverse, which prior to this point had only extended to the inner circle, was now extended to the edge - thus their new name - Long Cross Penny.



Henry III. 1216-1272. AR Long Cross Penny. hENRICVS REX III, crowned bust facing, with and without sceptre / Long Cross, various mints. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 1362-1369. Toned VF.
Order as item # (SP2128) \$45/£30

Edward I 1272-1307

In 1279 Edward introduced a new coinage to replace that of Henry. The Long Cross pennies were recalled to be melted down and the new coins issued in their place. The design of these new coins was a radical departure from the previous coins. It became the model for English silver coinage for the next two centuries. It was under Edward I that England experimented with the issue of a groat. This coin would not become a regular feature of English coins for another 25 years.



Edward I. 1272-1307. AR Penny. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB, crowned bust facing, various classes / Long cross, various mints. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 1389-1414. Toned VF.
Order as item # (SP2129) \$45/£30

VALUE PACKAGE

To better understand the transition that took place in the coinage at this time, order both a penny of Henry III and one of Edward I and save \$15/£10. Both lightly toned VF.

Order as item # (SP2130) \$75/£50

Henry VI The Wars of the Roses 1422-1461

Henry was only a baby when his father died. From his grandfather, Charles VI of France, he inherited the kingdom of France. Unfortunately, most of this territory was lost, aided early on by Joan of Arc. Meanwhile, in England, a feud broke out between Richard, Duke of York, and Henry's supporters in the House of Lancaster. The feud between the two parties developed until an armed clash in 1455 led to a civil war which continued intermittently for thirty years - the Wars of the Roses.

The silver coinage of the day was the groat, which had been introduced during the reign of Edward I. Henry's groats are subdivided into eleven categories by a system of privy marks.



Henry VI. 1422-1461. AR Groat. hENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC, crowned bust facing, various privy marks / Long cross, various mints (Calais or London). Seaby, *Coins of England*, 1835 for type. Toned VF.
Order as item # (SP2131) \$135/£90

Henry VIII 1509-1547

Henry VIII is held in ill-regard by many for his debasement of England's gold and silver coins. His coinage changed little for the first seventeen years of his reign, but in 1526 under his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, a major currency reform took place. The system of gold coinage was adjusted in an attempt to curb its migration to the Continent. The silver coinage design was changed and a young portrait of Henry VIII was placed upon his new reduced weight groat. This portrait of Henry shows the young King before the ravages of numerous marriages, ecclesiastical disputes, and excessive food and drink affected his life and looks.



Henry VIII. 1509-1547. AR Groat. 2nd Coinage (1526-1544). hENRIC VI II DI G REX AGL Z FRA, crowned bust right with long hair and the beginnings of jowls / Long cross superimposed on coat-of-arms of Henry. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 2337 for type. VF.
Order as item # (SP2132) \$225/£150

Charles I 1625-1649

The coins of Charles I are amongst the most fascinating of all English coinages. The great variety of types and mints reflects the fortunes of a civil war, the outcome of which had a profound effect on the subsequent history of the country.



Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Shilling. Tower mint. Crowned bust left, XII behind / Arms of Charles. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 2787. VF, some irregularity in strike, typical of the coins of the time. (Only 5 available)
Order as item # (SP2133) \$75/£50

George III 1760-1820

The reign of George III is notable for the scarcity of coin as well as for the designs of the coins themselves. At the beginning of George's reign there was already a silver shortage which only became more acute. In addition, the price of copper rose to the point where little copper coin was minted. Gold was even in scarce supply during the Napoleonic Wars. During the early years of George's reign a steady supply of gold Guinea's and silver three pences were issued. It was not until 1787 that the mint, under commission from the Bank of England, coined a substantial issue of silver shillings. These coins were produced at a loss to the bank. By 1797 the dearth of silver coin had become so acute, as much of the 1787 issue had been hoarded, that the Bank of England began purchasing Spanish 8 reales (dollars) which they consequently countermarked with a small oval punch bearing the head of George III. This provided temporary relief of the silver coin shortages in England.



George III. 1787. AR Shilling. Laureate bust of a middle aged George III right, draped and cuirassed / Hanoverian shield with crowns in the angles. Seaby 3743 or 3746. EF.

Order as item #(SP2134)

\$50/£33

With the escalating price of copper, few coins were issued during the early years of George's reign. Local merchants throughout England filled the need for the shortages of small change with the issue of token coinages. This is a specialized field unto its own. As early as 1772 Matthew Boulton, a well known manufacturer, had campaigned for improved coinage. In 1786 he had established coining presses at his Soho foundry at Handsworth, near Birmingham. In conjunction with James Watt, he had erected and perfected the earliest steam coining presses. After nearly ten years of politics, Boulton was given a government contract for the manufacture of pennies and twopences. These Regal coins were the first minted by steam power.

The Cartwheel Twopence

The copper twopences weighed exactly two ounces avoirdupois and, being so large, they soon acquired the name 'cartwheels'. The design depicted George III on the obverse and Britannia on the reverse. The figure of Britannia on the reverse became a symbol of Britain's increasing maritime power. Her spear was replaced with a trident. The Cartwheel was issued for three years but kept the same date. Many were removed from circulation when the price of copper dropped in the early 1800's. However, numbers were saved as souvenirs of earlier times and have the telltale rim bumps from years of abuse.



George III. 1797. Cartwheel Twopence. Bust of George III / Britannia. Seaby 3776. VF, minimal rim bumps. (Seven currently available).

Order as item #(SP2135)

\$75/£50

IRELAND

In 1247, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King Henry's younger brother, was granted the right to strike a new money for a period of twelve years in England, Wales and Ireland. This was in consideration for a substantial loan which he made to the King. The agreement gave Richard half of the profits of the minting and exchange. In the autumn of 1251, minting operations were started in Dublin under Roger de Haverhull. Dies for this new coinage were sent from London. The mint operated for four years closing in January of 1254, probably after all the older currency in circulation on the island had been re-coined.



Henry III. 1216-1272. AR Penny. Dublin mint. Crowned facing head in triangle, holding sceptre and cinquefoil / Voided long cross. Seaby 6235-6. Toned VF. (5 available).

Order as item #(SP2136)

\$75/£50

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GENERAL NUMISMATIC BOOKS

Archibald, M. and M. Cowell. **Metallurgy in Numismatics. Volume 3.** 1993. Hardbound with dust cover. 296 pages, 38 plates. \$65.00 (X163)

Berman, Allen G. and Alex G. Malloy. **Warman's Coins and Currency.** 1995. 358 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. A general work dealing with all aspects of paper money and coins from around the world, including a section on ancient and medieval numismatics. While the coverage of ancient and medieval numismatics is sparse, it does provide the reader with an introduction to some of the more esoteric areas of collecting including Islamic, Crusader, and Armenian. A good general reference for the beginning collector. \$15.95 (X206)

Carson, R.A.G. **Mints, Dies and Currency. Essays Dedicated to the Memory of Albert Baldwin.** 1971. Hardbound. 336 pages, 23 plates. 18 articles by various experts on various numismatic fields. Includes: "The Dating and Arrangement of Hadrian's COS III," "The Sequence-marks on the Coinage of Carausius and Allectus," "The Shrewsbury Mint, 1249-1250," and more. \$30.00 (X169)

Cooper, Denis R. **The Art and Craft of Coinmaking. A History of Minting Technology.** 1988. Hardbound. 264 pages, 285 illustrations. An historical account of the tools and machines used to produce coins from the beginning of coinage to the present time. The first seven chapters have information relevant to ancient and medieval numismatics. Winner of the 1989 IAPN Book of the Year. \$55.00 (X106)

Cooper, Denis. **Coins and Minting.** 1983. 32 pages, illustrated throughout. Card covers. A look at how coins have been made through the centuries and their place in history. \$5.00 (X189)

Friedberg, Robert. **Gold Coins of the World.** 1992. Hardbound. 736 pages, over 5000 illustrations throughout, tables of weights and fineness, valuations in two grades. An excellent survey of the gold coins issued throughout the world from ancient times to modern. Unsurpassed in content and scope. Over 15,000 coin types listed. \$55.00 (F105)

Hoberman, Gerald. **The Art of Coins and Their Photography.** 1981. Hardbound. 397 pages, beautifully illustrated throughout. A must for the coin photographer. This book is a unique study of the aesthetic appeal of coins as communicated by photography. The main section of the book transports us through 2500 years of art and history with the finest numismatic photography. The latter part of the book contains the only definitive treatise on numismatic photography, simply explained. OP. \$65.00 (X105)

Jacob, Kenneth. **Coins and Christianity.** 1985. Hardbound. 96 pages, illustrated throughout. A book for the beginning collector. This book lists coins mentioned in the Bible as well as coins that relay Christian themes. \$14.00 (X108)

Junge, Ewald. **Seaby Coin Encyclopedia.** 1992. Card cover. 297 pages, illustrated throughout. Over 1500 entries arranged alphabetically covering all aspects of numismatics. A handy companion. \$34.95 (X157)

Klawns, Zander H. **Handbook of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins.** 1995. 288 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. A reprint of two works by Klawns, *An Outline of Ancient Greek Coins and Reading and Dating Roman Coins*, in one volume. These books have become standard introductory works, and now with both titles in one volume, this is an excellent introduction to ancient numismatics. The Greek section illustrates all the major types and includes brief descriptions on the historical background of the major cities. The Roman section explains how to read a Roman coin and includes brief biographical information on each of the rulers. A good introductory work. \$10.95 (X207)

Krause, Chester L. and Clifford Mishler. **1995 Standard Catalog of World Coins.** 1994. Soft bound. 2128 pages, illustrated throughout. The most complete listing of world coins from 1801 to the present. \$47.95 (F107)

Kroh, Dennis. **Ancient Coin Reference Reviews**. 1993. Card covers. 107 pages, index. An updated compilation of the articles published in *The Celator* between November 1990 and September 1993. Dennis reviews and rates the standard and not so standard reference works for Greek, Roman Republic, Roman, Greek Imperial, Byzantine and Dark Ages numismatics. Very useful. **\$25.00** (X166)

Mackay, James. **Coin Facts & Feats**. 1993. Card cover. 264 pages, illustrated throughout. Encompassing all aspects of numismatics, ancient, foreign, tokens etc., this book shows vividly the fascination, the romance and the sheer interest of coins including details of mints and moneys, the production methods of coinage, and the uses to which coins have been put over the centuries. Interesting reading. **\$34.95** (X155)

Manning, Anne. **Valentine Duval: An Autobiography**. 1990. Hardbound. 142 pages. The story of the man responsible for the creation of the Austrian numismatic cabinet under Maria Theresa. A light and enjoyable read. **\$14.00** (X107)

Melville Jones, John R. **Testimonia Numaria - Greek and Latin Texts Concerning Ancient Greek Coinage. Volume 1: Texts and Translations**. 1993. Hardbound. 552 pages. This work contains 927 passages extracted from the works of Ancient Greek and Roman authors accompanied by translations on the facing page. In the first section, statements on the philosophy and nature of coinage are collected. Following are passages on the predecessors of coinage and the earliest coins. References to coins of individual mints and rulers appear next, followed by a number of sections dealing with the minting, the changing of money, forgeries, hoards, coin denominations and the coinage of Persia. Extracts from the *Onomasticon* of Julius Pollux and the lexicographers complete the list. This book will be of interest not only to professional numismatists and collectors, but also to ancient historians as well. **\$65.00** (GR215)

Oddy, W.A. **Metallurgy in Numismatics. Volume 2**. 1988. Hardbound with dust cover. 132 pages, 11 plates. **\$35.00** (X158)

Penn, Dr. R.G. **Medicine on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins**. 1994. Card cover. 192 pages, illustrated throughout. A fascinating survey of medicine and its many aspects revealed on ancient Greek and Roman coins. See the book review in the *Classical Numismatic Review*, Volume 19-3. **\$39.95** (X159)

Reece, Richard and John Casey. **Coins and The Archaeologist**. 1988. Hardbound. 192 pages, 8 plates. The original edition was a collection of papers presented at a conference in 1973. This new revised edition incorporates the most recent research on coin finds in Roman Britain. **\$39.95** (X135)

Yeoman, R.S. **Moneys of the Bible**. 1982. Card covers. 60 pages, illustrated throughout. **\$7.00** (X172)

GREEK NUMISMATICS

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Volume 1: The Silver Coins of the East Celts and Balkan Peoples**. 1987. Hardbound. 80 pages, 31 plates. 50 plus coins illustrated with photos and supplementary line drawings. Important. **\$110.00** (GR127)

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Volume 2: The Silver Coins of North Italy, South and Central France, Switzerland and South Germany**. 1990. Hardbound. 72 pages, 29 plates. 800 plus coins illustrated with photos and supplementary line drawings. Important. **\$110.00** (GR126)

Arnold-Biucchi, Carmen. **The Randazzo Hoard 1980, and Sicilian Chronology in the Early Fifth Century B.C.** 1989. Hardbound. ANS Numismatic Studies No. 18. 77 pages, 20 plates. Introduction, historical background, catalog, index. Excellent numismatic research. Valuable information on more than 500 Sicilian tetradrachms, including five new examples of the famous Naxos tetradrachm. A must for every serious classical numismatist. **\$50.00** (GR145)

Baldwin, A. **Symbolism on Greek Coins**. 1977 reprint. Hardbound. 112 pages, 6 plates. **\$20.00** (GR197)

Baldwin, A. **Facing Heads on Ancient Coins**. 1982 reprint. Card cover. 23 pages, 4 plates. **\$8.00** (GR198)

Bellinger, A.R. **Essays on the Coinage of Alexander The Great**. 1979 reprint. Hardbound. 132 pages, 3 plates. **\$29.00** (GR218)

Bellinger, A.R. **Troy the Coins**. 1979 reprint. Hardbound. 220 pages, 27 double plates. A catalog of the Troy excavation coins with a corpus of the coinages of Ilium and Alexandria Troas. **\$35.00** (GR199)

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